

# The American Perfumer

## and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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### CONTENTS

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EDITORIAL:		Page.
What the Year 1914 Augurs .....		241
How Not to Raise Capital .....		242
Volatile Oil Hearing on U. S. P. Revision .....		243
Protest on Tariff Classification .....		243
Soaps Good Sellers .....		244
Amendment to Food and Drugs Act Proposed .....		245
Canada's Commercial Progress .....		245
Trade Mark Decision .....		246
New British Pharmacopoeia .....		246
Annual Report of Secretary of Agriculture .....		247
The Use of Mosses in Perfumery .....		248
Methyl Alcohol in Toilet Preparations .....		249
FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION:		
Official Report of Extract Association .....		250
Pure Food and Drug Notes .....		251
Trade Notes .....		252
Price-Lists, Circulars, etc. ....		254
Unique Meeting of United Drug Co. ....		255
Obituary Notices .....		256
Estimation of Oil of Peppermint in Spirit of Peppermint .....		257
Soap Powder Tablets .....		257
Improved Soap Methods .....		257
Patents and Trademarks .....		258
Foreign Correspondence and Market Report .....		262
Machine for Die-pressing Bar Soap .....		262

### THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

On the eve of 1914 the Editor and his associates desire to offer to our friends our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Moreover we feel sure that both advertisers and readers will join with us in their best endeavors to make the same conditions for all they know and for the entire country.

### WHAT THE YEAR 1914 AUGURS.

Some of the business papers and especially our esteemed contemporary, the *American Economist*, seem to think that the American Nation is going to the demnition bow-wows because the Tariff Revision Act was made law and they figure that the few fragments left will not escape through some other legislation, although they are so frightened by bugaboos that they have not yet acquired the mental calm to identify these bugbears of the children's nurseries.

Nobody denies that the tariff agitation and the bankers' objections to new currency legislation caused a slight diminution in the volume of trade throughout the country. In some localities it was more noticeable than in others, chiefly depending upon the proportion of calamity howlers who found habitat and sustenance in the places which they would like to help destroy, provided they could not have everything their own way.

We are not interested in politics; we are neither an advocate of Free Trade, nor are we a champion of Protection. Those who are hide-bound adherents to either doctrine of business are entitled to their convictions, but either in the minority may harm not only his own self but the Nation as well by trying when too late to butt against the inevitable barrier which faces those who look on the dark side of new conditions. So far as we have been able to learn our readers have not had much of which they might complain in comparison with other lines of industry, for which reason we hope no calamity howler may be detected in the ranks of our friends.

There is more than that to do in the New Year and in the short time before it. It is for our manufacturers,

their representatives and our readers generally to promote the cheerful side of the future. Perfumery is less a luxury now than it ever was; with many persons it is indispensable. Flavoring extracts have become positively a household necessity. Toilet articles generally are in use in all cleanly and well regulated homes. Not one of the three is missing in any of them. We do not mention soap! Need we?

As a matter of fact in the drift onward and upward in the civilization of this Nation articles which our Congressmen call luxuries, but which are obvious necessities to them personally, if they pause to think, have become as much of a part of American households as has the electric light, or preceding that, gas. The effect is simply that there is the demand for the goods supplied by our readers. Meeting that condition the manufacturers of materials cannot suffer. **BUT** if manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others should make up their minds that this was not a natural state of affairs and try to correct it by pessimistic conduct we can readily see how they might be hoisted by their own petard.

We have written more than we expected to say on this subject, but our excuse is unlimited faith in the progressive trade prosperity of the American Nation. It can survive new tariffs, resignations from the New York Stock Exchange and the bankruptcies of cloth and other manufacturers who blame new conditions usually for their own shortcomings, including the lack of willingness to fall in line with the tidal swell of prosperity in this country which even war with Mexico would not do more than temporarily halt.

We predict a bright and prosperous 1914 for our readers and our advertisers. The more they may do to help along the good future will be for their own financial benefit and the pleasure will be ours.

#### HOW NOT TO RAISE CAPITAL.

A Southern drug firm, which has for years conducted a department for the manufacture of perfumes, toilet preparation, etc., recently came to the decision that it would be well to enlarge the perfume branch of its business, and to conduct it as a separate corporation. Accordingly, a corporation was formed, and a prospectus was issued and sent to all those whose stock subscriptions were solicited. Among those firms that were thus favored were various dealers in perfumery raw materials, etc., and a copy of one of these circulars has fallen into our hands. The letter, omitting all identification marks, reads as follows:

"The enclosed announcement may be of some interest to you, especially in view of the fact that with the increased capital we will be able to exploit ——— perfumes and toilet requisites all over the world, and necessarily will require large quantities of materials.

"This fact should interest your firm to become

co-partners with us in the new company and we bespeak your favorable consideration in taking a block of stock. You will readily appreciate the advantage it will afford you to be in close touch with our organization, as preference will be shown the firms who are financially interested with us.

"If there are any questions you desire to ask, we hold ourselves at your disposal. Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, we are,

"Very respectfully yours, ———."

We would like to suggest a few questions to which we invite answers:

(1) Will the corporation buy its raw materials from its stockholders if similar goods can be purchased for less money elsewhere?

(2) If all the raw material houses should become stockholders, will preference be given to those having the largest stock interests?

(3) If the interests of stockholders are to be paramount, why should raw materials be purchased on any basis except those of price and quality?

One is almost forced to the conclusion that the bait thus offered is a very specious one, and it is probable that hardly any prospective investor would base his decision on any other consideration than that of the value of the stock as a pure investment. One is further impelled to the belief that if raw material houses do not subscribe for stock, they will be discriminated against, and thus the whole proposal savors very much of polite coercion.

#### VOLATILE OIL HEARING AND MEETING OF CHEMISTS ON U. S. P. REVISION.

Following the Philadelphia hearing on the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia with special reference to volatile oils, a meeting was held at the Chemists' Club in New York on December 16 to consider the tentative draft offered by the sub-committee of the Committee of Revision having this subject in charge.

Among those present were E. V. Killeen, of George Lueders & Co.; C. Beilstein, of Dodge & Olcott; Dr. Clemens Kleber, of Clifton, N. J.; Dr. R. S. Swinton, of W. J. Bush & Co.; Dr. J. Helle, of Geo. Lueders & Co., and Mr. Farrell, of the A. A. Stilwell Co.

Those present went over the draft of the proposed changes and discussed the same thoroughly. Many of the tentative proposals were approved, while modifications were suggested in relation to others. The views of this meeting will be made in the form of a unanimous report to be sent to the revisers before the end of the year. After the suggestions are received and considered by the sub-committee they will be published and distributed for final review.

The Philadelphia hearing was held on November 22 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Prof. Joseph P. Remington presided. Nothing definite was agreed upon on detail tests, but it was agreed that a conference of the representatives of the manufacturers and distillers of volatile oils should attend a meeting on December 16 (above reported), in order that some agreement could be reached on definite details. The outcome of this conference in the form of a report will go to Chairman J. P. Remington of the Committee of Revision. In the meantime, Dr. Kleber will

put in writing the substance of his most valuable report on the progress already made by the sub-committee on volatile oils and at the request of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who is chairman of this sub-committee, forward it to Chairman Remington.

The question of greatest importance to these manufacturers and distillers as well as to the members of the Committee of Revision is that of labeling "U. S. P." oils that are official in the United States Pharmacopœia, and permitting the insertion of the non-official oils, used in perfumery and for flavoring candies, foods, etc., without using "U. S. P." on the labels and not making it obligatory that such oils conform to the U. S. P. tests.

The subject was debated at considerable length, particularly by Dr. Kleber, whose remarks indicated that he had made a most exhaustive study of the preliminary report sent out to the volatile interests by the sub-committee on volatile oils, embodying the work they had already done and which they proposed to insert in the Ninth Revision. Dr. Kleber discussed in detail suggested improvements in the present standards and tests of purity; their respective values to the interests concerned and the effect upon these interests in confirming with these tests and standards. Dr. Dodge and Mr. Beilstein, of New York; Dr. Wiley and Dr. Kebler, of Washington, and Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler, of Philadelphia, took a prominent part in the subsequent discussion and, while each speaker presented his views freely and there was necessarily some difference of opinion.

It was evident at this hearing that not all of the volatile oil experts present or invited to be present had had the necessary time to study the report already distributed by the sub-committee on volatile oils. Chairman Remington, recognizing this fact, requested that all suggestions or criticisms be forwarded to him at 1832 Pine street, Philadelphia, before January 1, 1914. These will be collected, classified and sent to the sub-committee which will embody them in a final report which it will prepare.

One of the volatile oil experts proposed that when adulterations in these oils cannot be detected, that tests be omitted and that in some cases that such an oil itself be omitted entirely from the Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Wiley replied that every test known to be reliable should be inserted to prevent adulterations known to have been used notwithstanding every means of detecting such adulterations could not be formulated.

Dr. Wiley remarked in an ironical way that an essential oil should not be considered adulterated unless the government chemist could prove its adulteration. Some one suggested that for truth Dr. Wiley's satire compared favorably with his efforts to be serious.

Besides those mentioned there were present Dr. Henry Kraemer, J. Rosin, Dr. R. S. Swinton, Dr. L. F. Kebler and George M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J. The secretary was E. Fullerton Cook.

The members of the Sub-committee on Volatile Oils are as follows: George M. Beringer, Ph. M., 501 Federal street, Camden; C. E. Caspari, Ph. D., 4060 Westminster place, St. Louis; A. R. L. Dohme, Ph. D., 303 West Pratt street, Baltimore; J. M. Francis, M. A., 240 Seyburn avenue, Detroit; J. A. Koch, Ph. D., Bluff and Pride streets, Pittsburgh; C. H. LaWall, Ph. M., 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia; S. P. Sadtler, Ph. D., 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia; L. F. Kebler, M. D., Bureau of Chemistry, Washington; H. W. Wiley, M. D., chairman, 1120 Woodward Building, Washington.

## THE FUTURE.

"I believe that there never was a time when the prospects of the United States were brighter than they are today."—Hon. Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, at the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner.

## IMPORTERS OF SANDALWOOD AND ORRIS ROOT MAKE TARIFF PROTEST.

Contending that the articles now assessed for duty by the collector of the port of New York at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 49 of the new tariff law, as "aromatic substances used in the manufacture of perfumes or cosmetics," should be classified as crude drugs and entitled to free entry under paragraph 477 of that law, or as dutiable under paragraph 27, if advanced in value or condition, leading importers of these goods in this city decided at a conference to ask the Treasury Department for a ruling on this tariff problem and thereby avert a long-drawn-out controversy with the United States Board of General Appraisers and possible litigation in the United States courts.

The articles concerning whose dutiability the question has been raised are sandalwood, orris root, gums styrax and benzoin, balsam Peru, lavender, cassie and orange flowers, rose leaves and patchouli leaves, ambrette seeds and sumpul root.

At a meeting of the importers of these articles held December 9 in the New York Drug and Chemical Club rooms for the purpose of obtaining united action in protesting against the present imposition of an import duty of 20 per cent. on these goods, under paragraph 49 of the law, it was argued that all of these commodities should be deemed crude drugs and therefore entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 477 of the law.

It was stated at this meeting that the government's contention in assessing these goods at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "aromatic substances used in the manufacture of perfumes or cosmetics" is based upon the idea that they enter either directly into the manufacture of perfumery or are made readily available for use in perfume making.

After a discussion of the prospect for obviating the necessity for filing a protest and entering into a controversy and litigation with the Board of Appraisers on this subject, the importers decided to ask the Secretary of the Treasury for his interpretation of the law in the form of a ruling which, they believe, will be favorable to their contention.

Christian Beilstein, secretary of the Dodge & Olcott Co., who had already been chosen chairman of the importers' conference, was elected as their special representative and subsequently presented the following to the Treasury Department:

SIR:—As requested, we beg to state as follows the points upon which we base our contentions and which we shall urge before the Department in the matter of the classification under Paragraph 49 of the tariff of certain crude materials such as sandal wood, orris root, gum benzoin, styrax, etc. etc.

### I. THESE MATERIALS ARE IN FACT DRUGS.

They are universally known and classified as drugs by trade custom and always have been. They are and always have been recognized and classified as drugs in the tech-

nical literature of the subject. They are classified as drugs and are held to the legal drug standards under the Food and Drugs Act. And in the cases of the sandal wood and orris root on which similar questions have been raised under former tariffs the Board of General Appraisers has uniformly held that these materials are drugs notwithstanding the fact that they may be used in some part for other purposes.

## II. THEY ARE USED PRIMARILY AND CHIEFLY AS DRUGS.

They are used chiefly as drugs and with the exception of orris the percentage used otherwise than as drugs is so small as to be negligible, as will appear from the following statement of facts based upon the records of the above company which is one of the largest handlers of materials of this description in the country and whose operations are undoubtedly typical and fairly represent the general average:

**Sandalwood.**—This company during the period covered by the past three years has imported over — pounds of this wood in the various crude forms of logs, sticks and roots. Of this entire quantity only about — pounds or 3 per cent. has been sold in the form of the wood itself; and of this small proportion only a little over — pounds has been sold to perfumers and soapmakers — in other words less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Of the 95 per cent. of these importations which were manufactured by this company into the essential oil of sandal wood the proportion sold to perfumers and soapmakers in each of the three years was as follows: 1911, about 7½ per cent.; 1912, about 4¾ per cent.; 1913, about 4¼ per cent.

In other words, only about 5 per cent., approximately, of the entire product of oil was distributed for other than drug purposes, and of this 5 per cent. probably not more than 1 per cent. was used in perfumery proper, the remainder in toilet soaps.

**Orris Root.**—This article has a very much more widely diversified use and of a total of approximately — pounds of the crude root handled over the same period of three years, upward of 60 per cent. was consumed by drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers, the largest individual consumers being manufacturers of medicinal plasters.

**Gum Benzoïn.**—Of a total of over — pounds imported over the same period of three years, approximately 92 per cent. was sold to consumers for drug and other purposes different from purposes of perfumery.

**Styrax.**—Of a total of about — pounds covering the same period, approximately 91 per cent. was sold to drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers and almost the entire remainder to soapmakers who presumably used it in medicinal soaps, as the material has no odor value worth mentioning.

## III. TO SELECT THEM AMONG MANY IS UNJUSTLY DISCRIMINATORY.

To classify these materials as perfumes in the light of the foregoing would be to make the tail wag the dog. It would be just as reasonable to classify champagne as a medicinal preparation because undoubtedly a small proportion is prescribed in the sick room; or to classify animal musk as a drug instead of a perfume because it appears in the Pharmacopœia and is occasionally used as a medicament. Moreover, it would be unreasonable, inconsistent and illogical to select a few materials of this particular type for such irregular classification and ignore a very large number of others which are in precisely the same predicament but which the classifying officers evidently have no intention of treating in the same way. The perfumer's art reaches far in all directions for materials to produce novel and unusual effects. Oil of lemon, oil of orange, cloves, vanilla beans, balsam Peru, balsam Tolu, birch tar, camphor products, menthol and many other materials are used in perfumery and cosmetics to the same or in some cases a greater extent than the materials here in question, but no one thinks of classifying them as perfume materials.

## IV. THERE WAS NO INTENT TO COVER THEM UNDER PARAGRAPH 49.

We contend that the natural aromatic or odoriferous substances intended to be covered are those which have always and universally been known as "Raw materials for Perfumery," namely, the various manufactured substances derived from flowers and other natural materials and used as bases in the manufacture of perfumery. These materials are sought to be specifically covered in Paragraph 49 by such expressions as *enflourage*, grease, floral essences, etc., and the broad provision for "all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances" was introduced for the purpose of comprehensive description, there having in the past been much controversy as to the precise classification of many of these widely differing preparations. At no time during the constant discussion and controversy over this paragraph preceding the enactment of the law was there any mention of such crude natural substances as the woods, roots, gums, etc., here in question, nor was there any suspicion on the part of anyone interested that there was the slightest possibility of connecting such substances with this paragraph. We contend that so to connect them is to read a "joker" into the text.

## V. THE DUTY WOULD BE OPPRESSIVE AND A HARSHIP TO ENTIRE STRANGERS TO THE INDUSTRY AIMED AT IN PARAGRAPH 49.

The openly avowed purpose of the Ways and Means Committee in framing Paragraph 49 was to tax a luxury. There was no intent to harass and cripple industries wholly unconnected with perfumery or only accidentally and superficially brought into contact therewith. Aside from the manifest unfairness of taxing the drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers on a raw material of which they use over 90 per cent., solely because it is contended that the other 10 per cent. or less was intended to be taxed in an entirely different industry, the imposing of this duty on such raw materials particularly as sandal wood and orris root would be an unexpected and staggering blow to the essential oil distilling industry in this country. Essential oils with but a few exceptions are now dutiable at the reduced rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Earnest representations were made to the Ways and Means Committee that this was insufficient protection even in cases where the raw materials had free entry, and the government's side of the discussion showed clearly at that time an intent to afford the domestic distiller at least that much protection. If, however, such manufactured materials as oil of sandalwood may be imported here subject to but 20 per cent. duty whereas the raw material, which is extremely bulky and therefore carries a heavy freight charge, is to be taxed to the same extent of 20 per cent., it is obvious that instead of still enjoying a minimum of protection the American manufacturer is placed in a position of distinct disadvantage as compared with the foreign distiller.

In view of the foregoing we request that these materials when imported in their crude unmanufactured state, in which they are not employed in perfumery even to the small extent above indicated, be allowed free entry such as they have always had in the past as "natural and un-compounded drugs, not edible" under Paragraph 477; and we strongly urge that this matter be decided by the Department without remitting the importers for a remedy, at great expense and subject to long and injurious delays, to the Board of General Appraisers.

Respectfully,

DODGE & OLCOTT Co.,  
By C. Beilstein, Secretary.

## SOAPS GOOD SELLERS.

Fine soaps have been favorites of advertisers, but of late more than ever, says *Fabrics, Fancy Goods and Notions*, which adds: "The liberal advertising campaign which has been carried on for some time by makers of toilet soaps of all kinds, medicinal and otherwise, has created a demand for the better sorts of soaps, and re-



tailers, as a rule, are now fully alive to the profitable business that can be secured by taking advantage of this campaign of publicity.

"Not only are manufacturers spending large sums of money in creating a demand for their products, but they are vying with each other in producing soaps of good quality, to the manifest advantage of the public at large.

"Responding to one of the newest and best developments of merchandising, manufacturers are also devoting a large amount of time and money in improving the appearance of their packages, many of them going to considerable expense in employing artists and designers for original sketches and designs for wrappers and boxes. The result of this has been that many of the packages of toilet soaps now on the market are really beautiful and artistic and a pleasure to handle.

"Buyers who take advantage of this action on the part of manufacturers and who liberally stock up and properly display these tempting and artistic packages, will undoubtedly find themselves well repaid by the business they will surely secure."

#### LABEL AMENDMENT OF PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT PROPOSED.

An amendment has been proposed in a bill, H. R. 9418, presented in Congress by Representative Johnston of Washington, to amend section 8 of the Pure Food and Drugs law, relating to labels on products. Mr. Johnson's bill in full is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following paragraph:

"That the manufacturer, producer, canner or packer of food products must place upon the label of each package the name of such manufacturer, producer, canner, or packer, and the place where such food was manufactured or packed: Provided, however, That this shall not prevent placing upon such label the name of the distributor. Penalty for the violation of this provision shall be imposed in the same manner as that provided for the violation of other provisions of this act."

Mr. Johnson's bill has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House and doubtless will be considered in connection with other measures proposing changes in the Food and Drugs Act.

#### CANADA'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

What Canada produces and sells, what it buys, and what its further commercial and industrial progress mean to the United States are subjects of great interest to the American business man. The trade relations of the two countries are thus summarized by Commercial Agent A. G. Robinson in a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: While Canada will become, as has the United States, more and more economically independent, it will repeat our experience of new and larger demands upon foreign markets. In brief, there can be no doubt that the Dominion will, though probably on somewhat smaller scale, repeat the experience of the United States in most of the departments of its economic life. Copies of the bulletin (Special Agents Series No. 76) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each.

#### PREVENTIVE OF HARD TIMES.

At a notable banquet held by the Sphinx Club in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in this city on December 9 the keynote of continued prosperity was happily played by Mr. John N. Willys, of the Willys-Overland Co., automobile manufacturers of Toledo, Ohio.

After brief optimistic speeches by prominent men, Mr. Willys said he would probably set aside \$500,000 more for advertising, making the total for the ensuing year \$2,000,000.

"I don't see anything the matter with this country," declared Mr. Willys. "I don't see any reason why we should be pessimistic. We are not going into bankruptcy tomorrow. I am not going to say my business is going to the dogs because a few people in Wall Street say conditions are bad.

"If times are going to be harder, let's work harder. Let's get up a little earlier in the morning and go to bed a little later at night. Let's do more advertising. We have found that advertising pays, that it pays to advertise continuously. We don't believe in halting our advertising during the dull season. We believe in keeping our name before the public twelve months in the year."

#### INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

Several recent cases of infringement of American trademarks and patent rights lead to the suggestion that American manufacturers should give more attention to the registration of their trade-marks in European and Oriental competing countries if they desire to avoid the importation of imitations of their goods in this market, says Vice Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, Shanghai, China.

Notwithstanding that China has no trade-mark or patent laws—although the government has undertaken in the treaties to inaugurate such systems—the difficulty in the matter of infringements does not generally arise among the Chinese, with whom the authorities are usually prompt to deal in cases of infringement, but with certain European and Oriental manufacturers who put on the China market merchandise which it is claimed by representatives of American manufacturers violate American trade-mark and patent rights. It is difficult to deal with such cases for the reason that not infrequently the American manufacturer has neglected to register his trade-mark in the country where the spurious articles are manufactured.

#### ABANDONS FREE DEALS IN SOAPS.

The action of the N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, in discontinuing free deals, is bound to exert a great influence against the practice, says the *American Grocer*. Even the beneficiaries deplore the existence of the evil. The Fairbank Co. in a trade letter to distributors says: "Deals and temporary reduced prices on all soap products have been discontinued, and henceforth our soap products will be sold only on the published prices on our price lists."

As a measure to place retailers on a stronger credit basis, the cutting out of free deals is of great force. To overload small distributors is not only to place an unnecessary burden but it impairs the stock received in free deals. If the article itself is not injured it works damage to containers and makes the package unsightly and unsalable. Consumers do not like shelf worn goods, or stock that bears the mark of antiquity. Another reason against the

custom is that free deals invite the cutter to work his game and injure all competitors. It puts a premium on throwing away all the advantage gained through the manufacturer's concession.

If there is any other advantage to manufacturers than spasmodically boosting trade by forcing sales it has not been shown, according to expert observers. The fact that such a prominent company has discontinued the practice is significant of the rapid growth of trade sentiment against irregular trade customs.

### TRADE MARK DECISION.

EX PARTE SHER.

Decided October 28, 1913.

#### 1. TRADE-MARK—SPECIMENS—PROOF-COPIES NOT SUFFICIENT.

Specimens which are proof-copies of the trade-mark do not satisfy the requirement of the statute, being merely duplicates of the drawing.

#### 2. SAME—SAME—MAY BE REQUIRED FOR ALL GOODS CLAIMED.

Where the goods specified fall within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act, it is proper to require the applicant to file a specimen of the mark as used upon each of the goods claimed.

ON PETITION.

TRADE-MARK FOR COLD-CREAMS, SALVES, OINTMENTS, LOTIONS, POWDER, ETC.

Mr. Lester F. Dittenhoefer for the applicant.

EWING, Commissioner:

This is a petition from the action of the examiner requiring further specimens.

Section 1 of the Trade-Mark Act provides that with this statement an applicant shall file—

such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents.

Rule 22 (c) requires that five specimens be filed.

The alleged specimens filed are not the specimens of the trade-mark as actually used, but proof-copies. They are merely duplicates of the drawing, and if this were sufficient there would be no reason for the requirement in the Trade-Mark Act. The act obviously intended that the application should be accompanied by labels or specimens showing the mark as actually used in commerce.

The examiner further required that applicant furnish one specimen showing use of the mark upon each of the goods named in the application. This has been the practice for several years, following the decision in *ex parte Barclay and Barclay* (135 O. G., 217), where the goods are those which come within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act. The purpose of this requirement is to determine whether the mark is actually deceptively used. The recent decision in *ex parte American Talc Company* (195 O. G., 274) is not regarded as overruling this practice. It is believed to be proper for this office to refuse registration where the specimens filed show a deceptive use of the mark, and in order to determine whether the mark is so used it is obviously necessary that labels be furnished corresponding to each of the goods claimed.

If applicant is actually using the mark on all the goods named, it is no hardship that he be required to furnish the labels. If he is not using it on these goods, then under the

act itself he is not entitled to register a mark for such goods as he is not using it on.

The decision in *ex parte Moline Automobile Company* (193 O. G., 219) has no bearing on the present case, since the goods specified therein do not fall within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act.

The petition is denied.

### EDIBLE OILS IN FRANCE.

A monograph entitled "Edible Oils in the Mediterranean District," prepared by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This monograph is especially concerned with the seed-oil industry of Marseille, the chief crushing center of the world. The causes of the present crisis in the industry at Marseille are pointed out and some attention is given to the probable outcome of the competition that has grown up in other centers where modern machinery and methods are in use. The monograph has been written with special reference to the cottonseed oil industry of the United States and to a certain extent with reference to the possibility of developing foreign markets for American crushing machinery. The oil trade of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis is also discussed. Copies of the monograph can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents.

### NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

The progress made with the compilation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia is indicated by a report presented recently to the General Medical Council by its Pharmacopoeia Committee. That committee is presided over by Dr. Norman Moore, the other members being Sir George Philipson, Dr. Caton, Dr. Barrs, Dr. Cash, Sir John Moore and Sir William Whitla. They reported that two further sections of the text of the new Pharmacopoeia have been prepared by the editors, and have been submitted to the committee and to the several Committees of Reference. All the sections so prepared have been sent to press, and are at present in type, undergoing revision. It is expected that the Appendix, and the concluding parts of the draft, will be ready early in the new year.

### WARNING TO THE TRADE.

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

I wish to call the attention of the trade in general, through the medium of your valuable journal, to be on the lookout for goods offered by somewhat unscrupulous parties, bearing the label of A. Maschmeyer, Jr., Amsterdam, Holland, which same were stolen from the wharf in Hoboken, N. J.

The goods arrived here by the S. S. *Noordam* about December 10, and will no doubt be offered for sale to some one in the essential oil line. The merchandise stolen was as follows: 2 x 1 lb. bottles Violette No. 65, 3 x 8 oz. bottles Vertodor M, 9 x 2 oz. bottles Vertodor M, 9 x 1 lb. bottles Citral, 3 x 8 oz. bottles Citral.

All of the above were packed in green bottles of a peculiar style, which same would be easily recognized by the trade, if such goods were offered for sale, and the undersigned would consider it a favor if you would immediately notify him of such an offering.

New York, December 15.  
30 Old Slip.

GEO. V. GROSS,  
Per W. A. Sherry.

## ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND CHIEF CHEMIST, ISSUED DECEMBER, 1913

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, on December 8, published his annual report for the year 1913. The report, which contains only 58 pages, differs from previous reports in that, instead of merely reviewing the agricultural situation, it presents in summary many broad economic questions. Throughout the report strong emphasis is placed upon co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and other Federal departments and the State agricultural agencies to promote co-ordination and eliminate duplication of effort.

### PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE DEPARTMENT.

To promote co-ordination, allow greater latitude in carrying out of projects, and to establish a more logical handling of regulatory work and research, investigation and demonstration work, the Secretary will ask the Congress in the coming estimates for authority to prepare a plan for reorganizing, redirecting and systematizing the work of the Department as the interests of economical and efficient administration may require.

Certain reorganizations have been effected in the Bureau of Chemistry looking toward more effective administration of the Food and Drugs Act and to greater constructive technological assistance to manufacturers in avoiding waste, reducing cost of manufacture and to help them develop purer products which will comply with the law. The country will be divided into several districts each under the direction of a competent official.

All branch laboratories and food inspectors will be under single direction and will work together instead of being independent of each other, a condition which led to lack of co-ordination in the past. Certain branch laboratories will be consolidated because the work can be done more effectively and more cheaply in the larger central laboratories which are provided with complete equipment and specializing chemists. Effort will be made to make the act more of a hygienic measure through increased attention to milk, eggs, oysters, and fish.

To bring about greater harmony in the work of the State food officials and the Department in food and drug work, the Secretary called a conference which was attended by representatives of thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico. It is believed that this conference has promoted much better understanding and will lead to a number of specific improvements. An office which will act as a clearing house of information among the State and Federal food and drug officials will be established to prevent duplication of work and promote harmonious action and co-operation. Experience has revealed certain weaknesses in the food and drugs act—notably the lack of provision for legal standards, and its failure to apply to certain external remedies. The Secretary will ask that authority be granted to prepare and submit such amendments to this law as may be deemed needful to safeguard the health of the people, establish standards, better define

drugs, improve the food supply, and promote uniformity in the matter of food legislation.

Prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act and other regulatory statutes will be expedited and made still more effective through co-operation with the Department of Justice whereby the solicitor will prepare cases in the form of criminal informations and place at the service of the United States District Attorneys in the trial of cases the Department's attorneys who are thoroughly familiar with the highly technical and technological aspects of many of these causes.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1,048 cases were transmitted to the Department of Justice. Fines amounting to \$23,463.50 were imposed in 596 criminal cases, and decrees of condemnation and forfeiture entered in 365 other cases. Eight hundred and sixty-seven Notices of Judgment were published. The courts have evinced a disposition to impose more severe penalties in food and drug cases.

### Dr. Alsberg's Report.

The annual report of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, submitted on December 16 to Secretary Houston is in part as follows:

The work of the Bureau of Chemistry may be said to be divided into three groups:

(a) *Regulatory.*—The enforcement of the food and drugs act, which is designed to prevent the interstate shipment of foods and drugs which are unwholesome, or adulterated, or offered for sale under misleading labels. The Bureau of Chemistry gives assistance to the Insecticide and Fungicide Board by making analyses, holding hearings, and collecting samples.

(b) *Standardizing.*—The preparation of specifications for purchasing supplies, under contract, by the United States government, and testing to see that supplies furnished are in accordance with the specifications.

(c) *Investigational.*—This work is of two types; the first serves more purely regulatory purposes and includes such investigations as the search for new forms of sophistication, the development of methods for the detection of adulteration, and the discovery of the cause and source of contamination in foods. The second type consists of constructive work looking to the development of new uses, sources, and methods of preparation of foods and drugs with reference to the conservation of the food supply, the prevention of waste, and the utilization of waste by-products. This type of work includes necessary investigations in analytical, agricultural, and biological chemistry. The two types of investigation merge into each other. An investigation undertaken solely for regulatory purposes often discloses facts which lead to constructive work of great importance and vice versa.

### REGULATORY.

**SHERLEY ACT.**—The work of the Bureau of Chemistry under the food and drugs act during the year was greatly stimulated by two important acts of Congress amending  
(Continued on page 260.)

## THE USE OF MOSSES IN PERFUMERY

By H. MANN

Mosses (bryophyta), those dainty plants so little noticed are of the greatest interest to the manufacturer of perfumes and cosmetics. But it is only in recent years that they have been made use of to a greater extent, especially in perfumery, since it had been discovered that they contain a fragrant oil. This oil can serve the perfumer well in fixing special odors, as a base for perfumes, and in the scenting of toilet soaps.

Mosses are of two classes, Frondiferous mosses (Musci), and Liverworts (Hepaticae). The former interest the perfumer, the latter, the maker of cosmetics. Oak-moss (*lichen quercius viridis*) which in France bears the name "Mousse de Chêne," or simply "Mousse Odorant," is at present almost universally used in perfumery. This moss has in it more of the odoriferous principle than all the other kinds; a material which gives off a fine and sharp fragrance, and is not difficult to isolate by means of liquid extraction agents. Usually, petroleum ether is used for this purpose, and the process is just the same as in the extraction of flower perfumes. This concrete is then treated just as flower essences are, and is freely soluble in alcohol. The infusions can be made as strong or as weak as desired, usually, however, 6 to 8 grams of the concrete essence are taken to 1,000 grams of alcohol, which gives a very fine and strong infusion.

The washing of the dried moss is undertaken only in a few cases now. Where it appears advisable, however, the dried moss is put into an ordinary pomade washer, with alcohol, and the machine is allowed to operate a few days. This method of obtaining the moss essence is made use of only in those cases where the dried material can be obtained in great quantities at a fair price, so that the work will pay.

With the moss concrete one can work more quickly, of course, and moreover there is no need to keep the infusion on hand. This is a further advantage in any laboratory where space must be reckoned with carefully. Infusions made directly from dried moss are of varying strength, and must be carefully tested as to odor strength, while on the other hand, the moss concrete can be used in exactly the same way as volatile oils, and other raw materials with which the perfumer is familiar. Should any perfumer have a strong desire to make his own infusion, the following instructions will be of much benefit:

The freshly gathered moss is dried carefully in a drying oven; one should not, however, cleanse it previously, but should leave it just as it is, that is to say, with all the dirt, foliage, and even some plant debris. After the drying it is first put on a small-meshed sieve, and the sand and dirt are removed by shaking. If one tries to cleanse the fresh moss before it is dried, then one may risk that a small amount of one or the other of the scents may (especially in warm water) dissolve and then be lost, as we can observe in the case of other more common natural products. The carefully dried moss is ground as finely as pos-

sible, and then goes into the extractor which was mentioned before, together with the alcohol, after which, as was said, the apparatus is allowed to operate for 3 to 4 days. One pours off, filters, and dries the residue which can be used along with a surplus of several scents, to make a fair sachet. Artificial liquid moss essences are now also being brought on the market, and will be very gladly made use of, although their fragrance is a little sharper than that of the natural product. In this case also, only an alcohol solution is necessary in order that the product may be immediately used, and a slight addition of vanillin produces a character nearly as fine as that of the natural moss concrete.

The very fine and strong scented infusion forms the base of fine perfumes, such as "Parfum Chêne Royale," etc., or one can add it to different perfumes, partly as fixer, partly to bring out the character of the scent, for which purpose these moss infusions in general render excellent service. Fine perfumes are manufactured with a moss base in this way; the moss infusion is taken as a base, and to it rose infusion and a strong solution of heliotropin are added. Then are added some cumarin, orris oil, and also some artificial rose oil, as well as some petit grain oil and linaloe oil; also one may very well add some artificial jasmine oil which gives to the whole perfume a very fine character. Especially by small additions of orris concrete, excellent results are obtained. As fixatives some genuine or artificial musk is used, as well as benzoin infusion. According as one wishes to make sharp or delicate perfumes, one adds a small amount of vanillin which makes the perfume very delicate and fine. The moss perfumes made in this way are very popular, and are usually marketed under fancy names. There are in the market also moss perfumes in which ylang-ylang oil has come into use in quite large quantities, and which in addition contain a special base for building them up. Such a base, whose use is, however, to be constantly recommended, is of course not easily imitated, since it alone consists of several separate ingredients.

Fine toilet soaps with moss scent have also a very good sale. For this, one of course cannot use the alcoholic infusion, as soaps must not be too moist; after using great quantities of alcohol they would come out of the machine rough and ugly, and in use they would crumble and soon fall to pieces. Therefore the use of alcohol would spoil a large number of scents unnecessarily, so that this might mean a great loss in perfume. Therefore, for perfuming moss soaps, one must either take the genuine moss concrete, or make use of the artificial, which finds wide use for just this purpose, as it is alkali-resisting in every way. Of course one must introduce these soaps only as milled soaps, for as cold-stirred soaps they would be too expensive and the perfume would be too delicate. Therefore it happens that artificial moss essence is really cheaper than the genuine, and therefore is used more whenever it is to be used with soap stocks. It may be shown also, that in this case vanillin cannot



be used for a proposed improvement in the character of the odor, but heliotropin is used here, as vanillin produces flaws in soaps and spoils their color in a short time.

The perfume for fine Mousse de Chêne soaps is prepared in this way: The artificial or natural essence is used as a base, then heliotropin, which has been dissolved in fine artificial geranium oil, is added. Genuine Bourbon oil may be used, still such good artificial oils are on the market that it really does not seem necessary to use the expensive natural oils for toilet soaps. Lavender oil and some cumarin are then added, and to bring out the character, artificial bergamot oil is used. Artificial musk and liquid styrax are used as fixers; the latter is used everywhere for a perfume fixer in toilet soaps. Moreover it also makes the perfume of the soap adhere longer to the skin. An addition of about 10% of lanolin is recommended in these soaps, whereby the soaps become more delicate and their perfume collects more on the skin in washing, since the lanolin is absorbed directly by the skin. For these reasons, one should always treat especially fine and strongly perfumed toilet soaps with a known quantity of lanolin, as the advantages of lanolin, just named, indicate a greater stability of the perfume on the skin, besides which the soap stock becomes essentially more valuable thereby.

As already stated, the moss residues after they are dried, are used for sachet powders, but they can also be used as additions to toilet soaps, which are to have a special mechanical cleansing power, such as is often desired by workers in various professions (painters, actors, etc.). If one wishes to try this use of the residues, then the moss is not dried so much before making the infusion that it falls to pieces, but only so that the unnecessary dampness is driven out, and so that the moss still clings together in threads. These are cut somewhat by a machine so that they make short but connected fibres. For the rest, however, one proceeds with the preparation of the infusion as previously described. The infused moss is then pressed, and if necessary, also dried somewhat. Then the moss is added to the soap foundation in the mixing machine which mixes it sufficiently with the soap stock, after which the soapy mass is treated just like any other. It must be carefully looked to that the moss fibres used are not so long that they will press together (in the process of forcing the soap out of the machine) in front of the holes in the inner sieve of the machine and thus stop these up in such a way, which will not happen if some care is taken. Also some lanolin can be added to the soap, still it is not absolutely necessary to add moss perfume also.

Every popular and cheap perfume is just as good, since the soap is to serve in the main as a mechanics' handsoap. But finer perfumes can also be produced, similar to oatmeal soap, for there are many ladies who prefer such toilet soaps with soft plant fibers or other vegetables, and to whom a fine individual perfume would be pleasing. Such moss soaps are also often sold as so-called complexion soaps, and give very good service.

From all this it is evident that the insignificant moss may render just to the perfumer a very valuable service, and present to him, thus, an important gift of nature, to which one need only give sufficient attention in order to also find for it further possibilities for use.

## IS THE PROHIBITION OF METHYL ALCOHOL IN PREPARATIONS FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY JUSTIFIABLE?\*

JOHN C. WALLACE, PHARM. D., NEW CASTLE, PA.

The attention of the writer was first directed to Methyl Alcohol when an effort was made to incorporate in the misbranding section of the Pennsylvania Drugs Act a third paragraph as follows:

"If it contain Methyl or Wood Alcohol."

This paragraph, however, was not incorporated.

My attention was next directed to the subject at a legislative conference under the auspices of the N. A. R. D. at Niagara Falls in 1911.

That Methyl Alcohol is entirely unfit for use in preparations intended for internal use, is frankly admitted by all of the manufacturers of the same, and I agree that it should be a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any one to make such a use of it, but I fully believe that it is entirely safe for use in preparations for external use only, and so labeled.

The question having been raised, I concluded to look into the subject for my own satisfaction, and was greatly surprised at the lack of information contained in our text books on this subject, and concluded to collect some information on my own account.

Very exhaustive reports relative to Methyl Alcohol have been made by Dr. Casey A. Wood, of Chicago, and Dr. Frank Buller, of Montreal. Many cases of blindness are reported from its use internally; a few as a result of inhalation, but practically none from its use externally.

The writer secured a list of the plants in Pennsylvania and found the number to be 37, then secured a list of physicians and druggists residing near these plants and entered into correspondence with many of them, with the result that no cases of poisoning or blindness are reported, but, on the other hand, many cases are found of men who have been employed in these plants for a great period of time—some as long as 25 years—and their vision is still unimpaired.

Much ado has been made in relation to two cases of poisoning by inhalation by workmen varnishing vats. The facts are that the men were at work varnishing vats with shellac made from Methyl Alcohol. The vats were 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep, cylindrical in shape, and almost entirely closed, there being a vent of only three or four inches in diameter at the top. The workmen entered the vats through a manhole, which was partly closed. The temperature raised to about 70 degrees, in order to dry the interior, and the exposure lasted several days.

With these facts given I think a different light is thrown on the incident, and the blame should not be placed on Methyl Alcohol.

In view of the fact that there is about 25,000,000 of dollars invested in wood alcohol plants in the United States, and employment given to about 75,000 people, ten million dollars being invested in plants in Pennsylvania, and until more proof is given that its use externally is dangerous, I do not believe that the regulations and proposed legislation prohibiting its use in preparations for external use only are justifiable.

\*Paper read at the sixty-first annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Nashville, Tenn.

## FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of St. Louis, acting president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, in the absence of the president, Mr. S. J. Sherer, who is abroad on a vacation, has issued a very comprehensive and interesting report of the doings of the association for December. The attorney, Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, also signs the report.

Importations of vanilla beans form a feature of the report, Dr. Baer giving the figures sent out from Washington by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce regarding the imports of this commodity for 1913, with comparisons for previous years back to 1908.

In 1913 the chief countries to send vanilla beans to the United States were the following: France, 226,565 pounds; Mexico, 421,972 pounds; French West Indies, 35,706 pounds; French Oceanica, 341,736 pounds. The grand total for the year was 1,049,497 pounds.

In previous years the grand totals were as follows, the figures showing the growth of importations: 1908, 571,977 pounds; 1909, 1,121,485 pounds; 1910, 797,409 pounds; 1911, 1,140,650 pounds; 1912, 841,628 pounds.

Following are extracts from the report:

"At the further request of some of our members I take pleasure in giving you the importation of orange oil for the year ending June 30, 1913, namely, 79,797 pounds, valued at \$155,299; and of the distilled oil of limes, 13,075 pounds, valued at \$15,025.

#### NEW WEIGHT AND MEASURES.

"Some of our members have written us regarding the rules and regulations on the weights and measures amendment to the Pure Food Law. This amendment goes into effect September 3, 1914. I therefore wrote to the Committee on Regulations and received the following letter, dated November 28, from the secretary, Dr. A. S. Mitchell:

"I beg to acknowledge for the committee receipt of your communication of November 18, and in reply would state that the regulations covering tolerances have not as yet been formulated, and in no event could they be issued until approved by the secretaries. When they are approved and published a copy will be sent you."

"In the meanwhile, however, should you have any labels printed with weights and measures on, would advise your being governed by the pamphlet we mailed you about four weeks ago, and specific suggestions can be obtained by writing our attorney, Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, 1238 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

#### COSTS.

"Our Mr. Heekin, chairman of the cost committee, who was appointed last May at the annual convention, has written to all of you asking you to return certain factors to him, and only a few of you have done so.

"I would therefore particularly appreciate if you would co-operate in every way with Mr. Heekin, and by return mail give Mr. Robert E. Heekin, care Heekin Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, the percentage of cost you figure on the following, as well as any other additional important data

possible: Loss in filling bottles; wastage on corks; wastage on cartons, labels and containers; labor cost of complete package per gross; difference in capacity over and under; percentage of cost per gross for non-producing labor, such as foreman, chemist, porters, etc.; percentage office expense; percentage selling expense. Kindly do this at once.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"We are pleased to inform you that since the annual meeting of the Membership Committee has added twenty new members, fifteen of whom were duly mentioned in our Official Circular No. 9, and welcomed into our association. We take pleasure in welcoming the following additional members:

#### ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Wabash Baking Powder Co., Wabash, Ind.  
J. M. Pitkin & Co., Newark, N. Y.  
McFadden Coffee & Spice Co., Dubuque, Ia.  
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co., Elmira, N. Y.  
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Specialty, Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

Brooks Bank Note Co., Springfield, Mass.

The report also tells of the work of Mr. Lannen, the attorney in connection with approving labels of members of the association.

#### PRAISE FOR ASSOCIATION.

The *Northwestern Druggist*, of St. Paul, Minn., in its December issue, has an editorial entitled "Benefits of the Recent Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Convention." Dr. Baer's brief on Net Weights and Measures is quoted and the editor says in referring to the Washington hearing:

"It is probable that the result of this hearing will be of the greatest benefit, not only to the Extract Association, itself, but to manufacturers and bottlers at large and in particular to the drug trade.

"The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association is to be congratulated upon its aggressiveness in forestalling any measures that might be disadvantageous or possibly disastrous to its interests. Elsewhere in this issue we reprint in full Dr. Baer's brief and recommend its careful perusal by every one of our readers as the effect of the Net Weights and Measures Law will materially affect the drug trade when it becomes operative.

"Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that the Extract Association has in process of compilation the food laws and the weights and measures requirements of the various States, which will be published at an early date and distributed among the members. Such a collection of material will be of the greatest value to all its members."

#### Patent for Printing Soap.

German Patent, 234,923. Fr. Kunze. Machine for pressing and printing several soap cakes simultaneously.

**PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.**

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

**FEDERAL.****Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.**

We have received Notices of Judgment Nos. 2573 to 2627, of which 46 deal with miscellaneous foods; one with a drug product, and eight with flavoring extracts. Among the latter are several interesting cases.

No. 2577 deals with "lemon extract," which was found by analysis to contain not more than 2.6 per cent. of oil of lemon, whereas a claim of 3½ per cent. was made on the label; a fine of \$200 was imposed.

No. 2592 deals with so-called "vanilla extract," which was found to contain coumarin. No claimant appeared, and the product was condemned and forfeited, and ordered sold by the United States marshal.

No. 2609 deals with "vanilla flavor" in which coumarin and added vanillin were found; of resins there were but a trace. A fine of \$200 was imposed.

No. 2617 deals with "vanilla extract" which was found to be diluted. The product was condemned and forfeited, and ordered destroyed by the United States marshal.

No. 2618 deals with "lemon extract," which was found to contain only 1.4 per cent. lemon oil. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

No. 2619 deals with "extract orange," which was found to contain no oil of orange, and but 0.02 per cent citral. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

Nos. 2624 and 2625 deal with "vanilla extract," and were found to be imitation extracts. Condemned and forfeited, and ordered destroyed by the United States marshal.

**Ban Put on Importing Foods and Drugs "for Technical Purposes" Unless Denatured.**

Importers and manufacturers concerned in the importation of foods and drugs marked "for technical purposes," but which can be used for food or drug purposes, can no longer obtain entry for the goods without being denatured, under an order issued on August 5, 1913, from the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, but which has received very little publicity. For the information of our readers we give the order in full as follows:

**Notice to Importers:**

Regarding the entry for technical purposes of substances ordinarily used for foods or drugs.

Regulation 34, for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, provides as follows:

"Unless otherwise declared on the invoice, all substances ordinarily used as food products will be treated as such. Shipments of substances ordinarily used as food products intended for technical purposes should be accompanied by a declaration stating that fact. Such products should be denatured before entry, but denaturing may be allowed under customs supervision with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of the Treasury may release such products without denaturing under such conditions as may preclude the possibility of their use as food products."

This regulation refers particularly to food products. The same question, however, arises in connection with

certain products ordinarily used for drugs, and, under Section 11 of the Act, authority is given to prevent the entry of drugs which are adulterated and misbranded; but if such drugs are to be entered for manufacturing purposes the board will consider that they can permit their entry under similar provisions as applied to food products.

It has been the experience of the department that there are many shipments of substances, ordinarily used for food or drug purposes, offered for entry which may readily be used for either food or drug purposes, and although labeled "for technical purposes," it has been found that these products have been used in the manufacture of foods and drugs. In some cases, it has been found that the importers have added the phrase "for technical purposes" on goods in order to obtain entry, and then have used the product in the preparation of foods and drugs.

Accordingly, entry will be refused to all articles of commerce which are or may be rendered suitable for food or drug purposes and which are in violation of the Act, unless they are denatured before entry; or they may be entered without denaturing according to regulation 34, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide which will preclude the possibility of their use for other than technical purposes.

Further, such shipments shall be plainly labeled to show that they are not for use in the preparation of food or drug products, as the case may be, and also in what respect they are not in accordance with the Act. Labels of the nature of the following should be used: "Gelatine Containing Arsenic; Not for Food Purposes"; or "Gelatine, containing small amounts of arsenic. Not permitted in foods"; or "Wormy Nutmegs; Not for Food or Drug Use."

CARL L. ALSBERG, Chief.

**Confectioners for National Color Law.**

At the convention of the National Confectioners' and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association in Atlantic City in October a resolution was adopted pledging the organization to join other national organizations in an effort to obtain the passage of a national law, regulating colors and flavors to be used in candies and ice creams. The delegates wished manufacturers to certify on their original packages to the purity of the colorings used. They contend that the manufacturers and not the retailers should defend any action instituted for improper coloring.

**Dominion of Canada.**

From the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, at Ottawa, we have received Bulletin No. 260 giving analyses of bay rum and Florida water. Six samples of bay rum are condemned, out of a large number, as containing methyl alcohol without the fact being stated on the label. Four samples of Florida water are condemned as illegal for the same reason. The Canadian law provides a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 fine for the use of methyl alcohol in preparations intended for external use unless its presence is stated in black letters not less than quarter of an inch in height.

Bulletin No. 262 deals with lime fruit juice and No. 263 contains cream of tartar analyses.

**Japanese Oil of Mint.**

A correspondent of the London *Chemist and Druggist*, says: "I think attention should be drawn to the fact that Japanese oil of mint is now almost universally referred to in the *Public Ledger* and elsewhere as oil of peppermint; whereas it is not necessarily oil of peppermint at all. Oil of peppermint is distilled from the plant *Mentha piperita*; Japanese oil of mint may be drawn from either of two varieties of *Mentha arvensis* as well as from *Mentha piperita* (as mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia); and I understand that the Japanese draw their oil from one or both of the varieties of *M. arvensis*, and not from *M. piperita*. It is important that this difference should be realized. The Japanese oil might be commercially known as Oil of Japan Mint."

## TRADE NOTES

Mr. Carl Schaezter, president of Compagnie Morana, New York, is due to arrive on the *George Washington*, December 22.

Mr. Fred L. Hayden, purchasing agent of the United Drug Co., Boston, Mass., Mr. F. S. Hyatt, of the Brass Goods Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., were the guests of Mr. W. E. Swindell, Mr. W. B. Swindell, Jr., and Mr. H. O. Brawner, of Swindell Bros., recently for a day's shooting at the bungalow of Mr. W. B. Swindell, Sr., at Bush River, Maryland. The party had a most enjoyable time, bagging 72 ducks. They really got them! Mr. Hayden besides participating in this sport shot four partridges on his own account.

Mr. Chas. Schlabs, a member of the firm of Bernard-Escoffier Fils, Grasse, sailed for home on November 26 on the *France*. He made only a short stay, having arrived on November 12 on the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*. Mr. Schlabs



INTERIOR OF NEW BUILDING, BERNARD-ESCOFFIER FILS.

came here merely to confer with his agent, Mr. George V. Gross, 30 Old Slip, New York, and will return next year. Accompanied by Mr. Gross he will make an extended business tour of the country.

The factory of Bernard-Escoffier Fils has been considerably enlarged, and we show herewith a view of the new section.

Mr. A. Maschmeijer, Jr., the well-known synthetic manufacturer, of Amsterdam, Holland, sailed for home on the *Rotterdam* on November 25, having been here only about a month. With his agent, Mr. George V. Gross, he made a trip through the Middle West. Mr. Maschmeijer's plant has been considerably enlarged, and is now better equipped than ever to handle the growing business.

Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., of Heine & Co., sailed for Germany December 2 on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. He accompanied his father, Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Sr., who came over here to attend to personal matters.

Mr. Schulze-Berge, Sr., was engaged in the aniline color business in New York for many years, and retired about twenty years ago. His home is in Bonn, Germany.

Mr. Russell R. Sloan, of the vanilla bean department of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York City, returned home from his European trip on November 15 on board of *La Provence*, of the French line.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, at Washington, D. C., has been elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Dr. E. M. Chace, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., lectured on the volatile oil industry of America before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on November 24.

Beauty Doctor: This treatment will add ten years to your life. Spinster: Mercy! I don't want that. Can't you take ten years off? I'm old enough now.

Mr. Burton T. Bush, vice-president of the Antoine Chiris Co., New York, returned from a short trip to Europe with Mrs. Bush, on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, November 29.

On November 3 the National Perfume Co., 50 Warren street, New York, bankrupt, was sold at auction, and was bought in by Mr. W. M. Young, a manufacturer of lime. Mr. Young has organized a new corporation by the name of the Saverio Products Co., with a capital of \$10,000, at the same address.

Mr. R. E. Doolittle, formerly chemist with the United Drug Co., Boston, Mass., has joined the forces of the Marvelette Laboratories, Rochester, N. Y. On December 3 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle and has been named Louise Hunter.

Peerless Cleanser Co., owned by Mr. A. S. Jagel and Dr. E. G. Harper, recently has established a soap and cleanser factory at 125 East Main Cross street, Findlay, Ohio.

Soap in the form of vegetable ashes mixed with grease was in vogue among the ancient Egyptians. A similar preparation was used by the Hebrews, and when Jeremiah said, "Though thou wash thee with nitre and take thee much soap," he referred to "borak," procured from the ashes of the saltwort and other "washing herbs." Borak is in use among the Arabs to this day.

Rev. John McNaugher, a Presbyterian divine of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently objected to mixed Bible classes because he said the "perfume and ribbons" of the young ladies interfered with the studies of the young men and made the "co-ed" idea impracticable in religious instruction.





W. S. RAYBURN, V.-Pres.  
JOHN BLOCKI, Exec. Com.

GEO. F. MERRELL, Pres.

CHAS. W. BROWN, Sec. & Treas.  
HARRY BARTOLD, Exec. Com.

We show herewith photos of the new officers of the Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association of Chicago. The election was held on the 17th instant, and the installation of the officers was made at the Christmas dinner, which was held on that evening, and at which Mr. M. L. Barrett presided as toastmaster.

The association has made rapid progress during the last few years, and has developed and fostered a spirit of good feeling among the members of the trade in Chicago, all of which speaks well for the outgoing staff of officers, who have served since the beginning of the Association.

At a recent meeting of the association, the following firms were elected to membership:

E. Burnham, Chicago, Ill.  
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Addison Litho Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Blocki, the outgoing president of the association, will leave shortly for the South, where he will spend the winter.

Messrs. C. H. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y., have recently moved into their new office building, which they erected exclusively for office purposes. The ground floor is given over to stores, and the three upper floors, each 56 by 110 feet, are divided into offices, which are filled by the officers, and 125 clerks and stenographers. The building is fire proof throughout, being constructed entirely of concrete, and each floor is provided with vaults for the storage of valuable papers, etc. It is also equipped with a system of forced ventilation.

The company calls particular attention to the manufacture of food colors, put up in collapsible tubes; perfumes, toilet preparations, etc.

On a page of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Philip Munter Co., 507 Fifth avenue, New York, who have been appointed American agents for the Chemical Works Brugg, of Brugg, Switzerland, makers of synthetic chemicals for all purposes. This concern was established a generation ago and has devoted itself particularly to pharmaceutical and perfume chemicals. The American edition of their extensive catalogue of perfume synthetics is now ready.

In addition, the Philip Munter Co. represents C. Depinoix, Paris, maker of perfume bottles; Marius Milou, Montelimar, France, maker of boxes; and a large firm in the lithographed label line.

Two government contracts have been obtained recently by Baltimore bidders. The work is to supply automobile soap for the forty-one automobiles installed in the parcel post service in various large cities by the Post Office Department. The William C. Robinson & Son Co. will supply this soap when called for in cans and the Baltimore Oil Co. will supply the soap in barrels.

Cereal Soaps Co., of New York City, has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State at Albany increasing its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, this city, recently called the attention of the federal government, through the New York *Herald*, to delays in the Parcel Post service between France and the United States. The American agent of the French service is the American Express Co., and Mr. Elson does not see why the distribution should not be in the hands of the American government. He

complains that shipments are delayed unnecessarily. E. M. Morgan, postmaster, explained that the French government had a convention with the United States government, and that its parcel post could be handled in the regular way, but that it also had a contract with the American Express Co.

"I don't know why most of the parcel post mail is sent through the express company," he said, "and if I did I wouldn't criticize the French government. It is a question that is clearly up to the French government. It can take what looks best to it."

M. F. Berry, manager of the foreign department of the American Express Co., said: "We are carrying shipments through foreign parcel post at a loss. Last year we carried 15,000 packages of parcel post mail from France. There is always a delay in the public stores, but as soon as the parcels are released we hurry them along to their destination, because it costs us money to hold packages. The only way money can be made in the express business is to deliver the parcels immediately. If we had to charge storage we could make nothing."

Mr. James E. Davis, president of the Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, dropped in on the trade recently.

Mr. Henry J. Beck, Chicago representative of Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, was a recent New York visitor. He was bound for the South where he spends his annual winter vacation.

Mendenhall Soap Co., of Mobile, Ala., has leased a building for factory purposes.

Arrangements are being made for an exposition in London in 1914 in celebration of the execution of the Treaty of Ghent by Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to have the exhibit include the products of both countries and the plans provide for its continuance from May to October, the site being in the Shepherds' Bush section of London, covering a tract of more than 150 acres. An American executive committee has been appointed, with offices in the Woolworth Building, Broadway, New York City.

Foreign Trade Opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each. Following is a recent announcement:

No. 12,199. Cottonseed soap.—An importing firm in the United Kingdom requests samples, analyses, prices, terms c. i. f., etc., for cottonseed soap in 100 ton (2,240 pound) lots. The soap should conform, as nearly as possible, to a sample forwarded by an American consul and on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Offers are requested from manufacturers, as the competition is keen. Well-known brands are not required, as they are deemed too expensive, but this seems an opportunity for the introduction of unknown brands which can compete under the conditions mentioned. Manufacturers must guarantee all shipments equal to samples and analyses.

Mr. Lewis E. K. White, of A. P. Babcock Co., New York, perfume manufacturers, met with a regrettable ac-

cident recently while motoring near his summer home on Long Island. When approaching a dangerous turn in the road he sounded the horn; and on making the turn was horrified to see a motorcyclist approaching at about 50 miles an hour. It was too late to avoid a collision, and the motorcycle smashed into the side of Mr. White's car. The motorcyclist was hurled about 30 feet, and was dead when picked up.

After a week's deliberation the Coroner's jury acquitted Mr. White of all blame.

D. R. Caldwell Manufacturing Co. has built recently a new plant at Petaluma, Cal., for the manufacture of toilet soap and washing machines.

Enormous and unusual importations of soap into Sonora, Mexico, from Arizona, recently aroused the suspicions of the Customs officials who thought that soap possibly was a new Mexican word for arms and ammunition. They made an investigation of subsequent shipments and found that the product actually was soap, the Mexican merchants in Sonora having bought extensively for a time while soap was on the Mexican free list.

#### PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

ANTOINE CHRIS & JEANCARD FILS, Paris, France (Antoine Chris Co., 18 Platt street, New York, American agents).—Price list for December has been received, giving quotations on essential oils, synthetic and aromatic chemicals, natural perfumes, vanilla beans, etc. The products offered are from the factories of the concern at Grasse and Cannes, France; Boufarik, Algeria; Reggio, Calabria, and Messina, Sicily.

GATTEFOSSÉ & FILS, Lyon, France (Rene Dreyfus & Lameray, New York, American agents).—November catalogue is at hand giving prices for synthetics, essences, etc., including sample scented cards.

"TRUTH ABOUT WOOD ALCOHOL."—We have received a neat pamphlet giving information upon this subject from the Wood Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It will interest all those who are concerned in this important subject.

MERCK & Co., New York.—We acknowledge receipt of the 1913 price list of Merck's standardized blue label reagents. It is complete, comprehensive and handily arranged.

SCHIMMEL & Co. (Fritzsche Brothers) Miltitz (near Leipzig) Germany; London and New York.—Semi-Annual Report on Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes, etc., October, 1913. Contents: Introduction, Commercial notes and scientific information on essential oils, New essential oils, Pharmacopoeias, Chemical Preparations and Drugs, Notes on recent research work, General, Bibliography, Analytical, Physical, Pharmacological, Phyto-physiological, Chemical, Hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Phenols and Phenol-ethers, Acids, Nitrogenous Bodies. There are three full-page illustrations, two half-tones in black of thyme oil distillation in Spain, and a three-color half-tone view of the Miltitz rose fields at harvest time.

DR. REWALD & ECKE, Berlin, Germany, send us their 1914 price list of essential oils, synthetic chemicals, arti-

ficial flower oils, essences for use for beverages both with and without alcohol, etc.

**SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.**—Monthly Record of Scientific Literature for September and October, 1913, has been received from D. Nostrand & Co., 25 Park place, New York City.

**ARABOL MFG. CO.**, 100 William street, New York, sends us announcement for the trades that use and label tin packings calling attention to the claim that they will have no difficulty in making the labels stick for any length of time if they use Tinnel paste.

#### UNIQUE MEETING HELD BY UNITED DRUG CO. IN BOSTON.

An innovation in modern business occurred in Boston, Wednesday, December 10, when the United Drug Co., which owns the Liggett chain of drug stores and is the parent company of over 7,000 Rexall Drug Stores in America, Canada and England, had as its guests the officers of over 200 representative business houses in this country from whom they purchase their raw materials. The guests included wholesale dealers in essential oils, manufacturers of boxes, bottle makers, printers, engravers, etc.

The United Drug Co. is now generally considered to be a leading and most prominent of corporations operating on the co-operative plan. The thousands of drug stores that distribute its products are stockholders in the company and its agencies are placed with but one store in each town or city. It has the reputation of having a very rigid, exclusive agency plan in operation.

The strong spirit of mutual advantages and good fellowship for which it is noted is due largely to their policy of bringing its members together in State clubs and national conventions.

It seems only a natural course of business that manufacturer and retailer should mingle with each other and become hospitable and closely affiliated through social entertainment and business intimacy, but never in the history of business has a manufacturing company invited the people from whom it buys raw material to be its guests at its offices for the sake of becoming intimately acquainted with the inside of its business.

Over 200 spent the entire day at the company's various plants, inspecting its operation, where millions of packages of Rexall Remedies are made annually, where perfumes are manufactured from the flower oils to the delicate, illusive odors, and where tons of Liggett's chocolates are made daily.

Luncheon was served at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at noon, and an elaborate banquet was held in the same hotel in the evening. The most interesting feature of this new departure in mercantile life was a complete detail of the company's history outlined in clear, vivid style by its president, Louis K. Liggett, after the dinner and special entertainment in the evening.

Mr. Liggett said in part: "You gentlemen may wonder why we ask you to be with us today to see what we are doing and tonight to hear how we have done it. With us tonight we have the officer of the firm from whom we buy corks for our bottles; the bottle manufacturer; the paper man from whom we buy paper for labels and wrappers, down to the firm from whom we buy the wooden cases in which our goods are shipped. We have as our guests the crude drug concerns, and every big business

represented who sell us any class of material merchandise we use in our business. We even have the bankers from whom we buy money to help us finance the business. We term you our business friends.

"We wanted you with us so that you may get better acquainted with us, so that we could know you better and you know us better. We want to show you what co-operation has done. Our business is built upon the one great essential in any business that may succeed; namely, Service.

"We have studied the needs of an up-to-date drug store and supplied them. We have analyzed the business of the retailer so that we could help him in his service to his customers, the buying public. We have tried to make him more money by making him a merchant and evolutionizing his store. We have been able to give him the fullest benefit because we have kept close to him, because we know him well and his possibilities.

"We want you to know us well and our possibilities so that you may cater to our requirements. We want you to strive to bring us not only up-to-date, but ahead of the times. We want you to study our demands and supply them with the best service possible. As we prosper and grow we can help you prosper and grow. The bigger our business gets the more business we can give you. We are bound to no one but are in the market for our supplies from the firm who is substantial, reliable, and who can deliver us the greatest assistance in meeting competition in supplying to over 7,000 drug stores the proper kind and quality merchandise.

"We are handling \$15,000,000 in turn over this year, and in a few years it will be nearer \$50,000,000."

Mr. Liggett in his concluding remarks said: "May business men in this great country come to realize quickly that to know the details of every business allied to his own, and to co-operate with that alliance, is the secret of big success."

#### WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held in November in Jacksonville, Fla., action was taken toward obtaining the uniformity of State and Federal laws on the subject of pure drugs and food. The 1914 meeting will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., next October. The following officers were elected: President, George W. Lattimer, Columbus, Ohio; first vice-president, E. C. Groover, Jacksonville, Fla.; second vice-president, C. F. Michaels, San Francisco, Cal.; third vice-president, C. E. Potts, Wichita, Kan.; fourth vice-president, C. S. Littell, New York City; fifth vice-president, G. S. Fleece, Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, J. E. Toms, New York City; treasurer, S. E. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio. Board of Control—Charles Gibson, Albany, N. Y., chairman; Charles E. Bedwell, Omaha, Neb.; James W. Morrisson, Chicago, Ill.; George R. Merrill, St. Louis, Mo.; John T. Kennedy, Minneapolis, Minn. General representative, Frank E. Holliday, New York City.

#### Court Decision on Manufactures of Wax.

Treasury Decision No. 33,921 reports the decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the suit against Corrado et al. The court rules:

"Wax" is not restricted in its meaning by lexicographers, by the courts, or by Congress to substances of animal origin only, but they have included under that name all substances of kindred nature derived from mineral or vegetable sources. The paraffin in paraffin tapers is wax, and this constitutes their value in chief. They come within paragraph 462 as manufactures of wax, a more specific designation than "articles in part of metal."

## IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

FREDERICK A. ROBINSON, soap manufacturer, Malden, Mass., December, 1907.

WILLIAM S. HEMPSTEAD, soaps, New London, Conn., December, 1907.

CHARLES C. HINCHMAN, Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich., December, 1908.

GEORGE BURWELL, pharmacist, Melrose Highlands, Mass., December, 1908.

JOHN HALL, father of George Hall, of the United Perfume Co., Boston, Mass., December, 1909.

CHARLES THOMAS, director of Christopher Thomas Bros., soaps, Bristol, Eng., December, 1909.

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., soaps, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1909.

LOUIS DOHME, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, December, 1910.

HARRY S. McCLUNE, salesman for W. & H. Walker, soaps, Pittsburgh, Pa., December, 1910.

T. M. CURTIUS, drug broker, New York, December, 1911.

CLIFFORD RAMSDALL, of Daggett & Ramsdell, New York City, December, 1911.

ABRAHAM BRAYSHAW, of the Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., December, 1911.

CALVIN HOTCHKISS, son of the president of the H. G. H. Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y., December, 1911.

CHARLES WEISZ, drug broker, previously with McKesson & Robbins, New York City, December, 1912.

## Mr. Joseph M. Layat Dies Abroad.

Mr. Joseph M. Layat, of St. Louis, Mo., who established the perfume business which bears his name, died in Europe on November 6. With Mrs. Layat he sailed from New York on October 24 on the Fabre line steamship *Germania*. They were bound for Marseilles, France, where they intended spending the winter, and had been on the ocean a week when Mr. Layat apparently in the best of health, was suddenly taken with severe spells of suffocation on October 31.

The ship's physician attended him, giving him relief for the time being, but on November 3 he was stricken with paralysis. The ship was landing at Lisbon on that day, and the doctor realizing a serious condition, advised Mrs. Layat to disembark with her husband, which she did. Three Portuguese specialists attended Mr. Layat until the end, which came on November 6. He was buried in the family vault at Marseilles.

Mrs. Layat was joined in Lisbon by her brother, Mr. Henri Frost, who is general agent of the Transatlantic Line, and together they accompanied the body to Marseilles.

Mr. Layat was born in Claremont, France, April 21, 1845. He came to this country as a young man and en-

listed in the navy in 1864 and served under Admiral Farragut till 1867, when he was mustered out and returned to New York. In 1889 he went West and took a position with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., which he held for fifteen years. In 1904 he embarked in business for himself, establishing the Layat Perfume Co. Mr. Layat numbered his friends by the thousands, and was very widely known throughout the West as a perfumer. He leaves, besides the widow, an only daughter, Mrs. Albert Bozzalla, who resides in Oklahoma City. He was a member of Blair Post, G. A. R.

## Death of Mr. Luigi Sofio.

Mr. Luigi Sofio, a member of the firm of John Sofio & Co., Messina, died recently in that city, in his prime. The firm, which will be continued by the surviving partner, Mr. Frederico Sofio, was established nearly 30 years ago, and its attention was devoted to citrus products and to banking operations. The late member was associated with W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, in the management of the Bush essential oil factory in Sicily, for more than 20 years, and was a close personal friend of all the members of the Bush firm.



MR. LUIGI SOFIO.

## Obituary Note.

Mr. Robert Wiehle, for many years a manufacturer of soap at Ironton, Ohio, died November 18, at the age of 76 years. Paralysis was the cause.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Eaton Laboratories, San Francisco, Cal., capitalized at \$10,000, has been incorporated by F. M. Eaton, E. F. Kriegsmann and R. H. Countryman.

W. G. Dean Corporation, Manhattan Borough, New York, to deal in mustards and spices, with capital of \$25,000, has been incorporated by Frederick W. Dieckmann, Richard B. Huestis and Mortimer E. Jomel, all of 115 Broadway, New York.

Mobra Chemical Co., to manufacture drugs and chemicals, capitalized at \$250,000, has been incorporated by A. N. Bowman, Scranton, Pa.; L. C. Heine, Bethlehem, Pa.; E. Collins, Jr., Edgewater Park, N. J.

Sival Chemical Co., to manufacture drugs, medicines, etc., \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by J. M. Satterfield, W. P. Carrow and M. M. Hiron, all of Dover, Del.

Spiro Powder Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., to manufacture and sell toilet powders and articles, \$150,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Charles P. Chisholm, of Oakville, Ont.; Andrew F. Bigger, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry J. Miller, of Niagara Falls, and others.

Messina Products Co., Portland, Me., to do a general manufacturing business, capitalized at \$200,000, has been incorporated by C. J. Milliken, president; J. F. Houston, treasurer, all of Portland, Me.



MR. J. M. LAYAT.



**ESTIMATION OF OIL OF PEPPERMINT IN SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.\***

By CHARLES H. LAWALL, PH.M., AND LEROY FORMAN.

The estimation of oil of peppermint in spirit of peppermint has usually been carried out by means of the precipitation method as used for spirit of lemon, using a Babcock milk flask with a graduated neck. The varying results, however, which have been obtained have caused criticism of the method as inaccurate, and upon investigation of the subject we have found that the fault lies not with the principle of the method but with the manner in which it is carried out. The use of a Babcock milk flask, holding as it does only a little more than 25 cc. of liquid, does not permit of sufficient dilution with water in preparations containing a high amount of alcohol and a low amount of oil, for peppermint oil is distinctly more soluble in diluted alcohol menstrua than is lemon oil, to which the method is particularly applicable in its form adopted in the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 107.

Experiments have shown us that where the alcoholic strength is reduced below 25 per cent., the amount of oil dissolved is negligible in amount, but the use of so small a proportion of the spirit in a Babcock milk bottle makes the separated volume of oil so small in amount as to seriously interfere with the sensitiveness of the method to within one or two per cent.

A larger form of flask was designed by us which gives very good results and which consists of a conical flask of 100 cc. capacity terminating in a long narrow tubular neck not over 12.5 mm. in diameter and graduated up to 10 cc. in one-tenths.

The introduction into such a flask of 25 cc. of spirit of peppermint, followed by the addition of 5 cc. of hydrochloric acid and sufficient warm water to fill the flask and bring the oil up into the neck, suffices for the determination within one-tenth of one per cent. upon all strengths from 10 per cent. down to 1 per cent., all in strong alcohol. The addition of salt which was thought would be of value in hastening the separation of the oil is not permissible, for in the salting out by such a process some of the alcohol is separated with the oil and the results run high to the extent of several per cent. in the several experiments tried.

With such a flask, gravitation alone suffices to bring the oil up into the neck of the flask within several hours, occasionally rotating to lessen the tendency of the globules to adhere along the sides of the flask and neck. If the flask were constructed, as could easily be done, so as to permit of whirling in a centrifuge, the estimation could be made accurately and satisfactorily within a very few minutes.

Such flasks are in use by us for the determination of all of the spirits of oils lighter than water, excepting almond, and the additional advantage is gained that after the volume of the separated oil has been accurately observed and noted, the oil itself may be easily and completely removed by means of dry filter paper or blotting paper inserted in rolled strips, without the removal of any of the hydro-alcoholic liquid beneath. The contents of the flask after the removal of the oil may be transferred to a distilling flask, the hydrochloric acid neutralized and

the alcoholic distillate from 25 cc. of the original spirit obtained in better condition, as regards freedom from oil, than usually results by following the official method of diluting the original spirit and filtering through magnesium carbonate, which always occasions a slight loss by evaporation which cannot take place to the same extent under the procedure given above.

**SOAP POWDER TABLETS.**

M. Castenholz ("Corps Gras Industriels") proposes to compress soap powder into the form of tablets, balls, dice, cylinders, etc., of convenient size for use in public lavatories, railway carriages, restaurants, hotels, etc., which soap, on contact with water, and under the pressure of the hands, is reduced to the state of jelly, which lathers well, and can be used up without remainder. The soap powder is prepared by mixing dehydrated hard or soft soap with at least its own weight of dehydrated borax, together with a small quantity of good vegetable oil, and, if necessary, medicaments, antiseptics, coloring matters, perfumes, or the like. The whole is heated to boiling in a water-jacketed pan until a homogeneous paste is formed, this being poured out to cool, during which process it becomes reduced to powder, which is still further disintegrated in suitable apparatus, and finally pressed to the desired shape in molds.

**IMPROVED SOAP METHODS.**

Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap. F. W. Cleveland, 7 Thornton road, East Sheen, Surrey. British Patent, 13,010. June 3, 1912. When vegetable or other oils or fatty substances are used in the manufacture of soap, they have first to be extracted from the seeds, beans, or the like by crushing and pressing before they can be made into soap by treatment with an alkali. In the present process the whole of the oil or fat required to be manufactured into soap is obtained by treating, emulsifying, or saponifying the crushed seed debris of original oil-yielding substances, such as cotton-seeds, hemp-seeds, beans, or the like, from which the oil or fat has already been extracted in ordinary manufacture, with an alkali, such as caustic soda or potash. After thus treating the debris with the alkali, and whilst the soap is still liquid, it is filtered or strained off, or otherwise treated so as to clear the soap of all remaining husks. Thus not only is it possible to obtain the whole of the oil in the debris, but also an additional soluble excipient or filling produced by the dissolving or emulsifying action of the alkali on the fibrous tissues and other interior part of the seed, which in operation is found to leave practically only the husks or other insoluble and useless debris to be strained off.

**Soap for Removing Stains.**






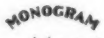


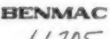


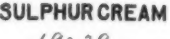



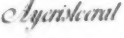
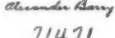







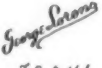



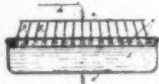











Schaal ("Organ f. Oel- u. Fetthandel") recommends a mixture of Ceylon coconut oil 250 parts, caustic soda lye (38 degs. B.) 125, powdered Panama wood 25, ammonia 10 parts. The wood powder is stirred into the oil, and the mixture is finally passed through a sieve, the operations being preferably conducted out of doors owing to the amount of dust given off. The soap turns a dark greyish brown without any coloring matter.

**Solid Preparation of Orange Leaves.**

Production of a solid preparation, suitable for use as a soporific agent, from orange leaves. F. Hoffmann-La Roche und Co. German Patent 260,481. An aqueous extract of orange leaves is evaporated at a low temperature to a syrupy consistency, and the residue is treated with alcohol. A greyish-yellow powder is precipitated, which contains the soporific principle in the form of a glucoside.

\*Paper read at the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Nashville, Tenn.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

						
44881	6400	47690	63618	66224	66267	66702
						
44882	66705	68384	68421	69239	69281	71469
						
44883	71330	71471	71535	71536	71718	71730
						
44883	71990	72142	72241	72357	73260	72469
						
1079727	72871	72985	73019	73119	72254	
						
	73470	73544	73583	73609	71884	

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.  
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## PATENTS ISSUED.

1,079,727.—PROCESS FOR BLEACHING AND THICKENING OILS AND FATS. Otto Scherle, Esslingen, Germany. Filed February 14, 1913. Serial No. 748,388. (Cl. 204—31.)

1. A process for bleaching and thickening oils, consisting in passing a high potential current through the oil in the presence of oxygen.

2. A process for bleaching oils or fats said process consisting in passing an electric current of a potential of as much as 50,000 volts through the oil or fat in the presence of an atmosphere containing oxygen.

3. A process of bleaching and thickening oils, consisting in passing electric discharges through the oil in the presence of oxygen.

4. A process for bleaching and thickening oils and fats, consisting in passing a silent or brush discharge through and over the oil in the presence of oxygen.

5. A process for bleaching and thickening oils and fats, consisting in passing a silent or brush discharge through the oil in the presence of oxygen.

[Claim 6 not printed in the Gazette.]

44,881.—BOTTLE. Anst Alexander and Arnold M. Steinberg, Paris, Tenn. Filed August 27, 1913. Serial No. 787,033. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

44,882.—BOTTLE. Anst Alexander and Arnold M. Steinberg, Paris, Tenn. Filed August 27, 1913. Serial No. 787,034. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

44,883.—BOTTLE. Anst Alexander and Arnold M. Steinberg, Paris, Tenn. Filed August 27, 1913. Serial No. 787,035. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

## LABELS REGISTERED.

17,341.—Title: "Jabon Curativo De Barry." (For Soap.)—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Filed June 21, 1913.

17,350.—Title: "Step Lively." (For Foot-Balm.)—J. Goodman, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1913.

17,354.—Title: "Kleanall." (For Cleansers and Water-Softeners.)—Kleanall Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed October 30, 1913.

17,360.—Title: "Savex Washing Powder." (For a Washing-Powder.)—Sierra Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed October 27, 1913.

17,392.—Title: "Sag-Peru Hair Tonic." (For a Hair-Tonic.)—Rexford J. Martin, New York, N. Y. Filed November 2, 1911.

## TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

94,234.—Perfume, Toilet Water, Face-Cream, Face-Powder, and Tooth-Powder.—Anna D. Adams, Chicago, Ill.  
Filed July 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,983. Published September 16, 1913.

94,235.—Talcum Powder.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 24, 1913. Serial No. 71,931. Published September 16, 1913.

94,238.—Hair-Tonic.—The Colorific Company, Tampa, Fla.

Filed July 24, 1913. Serial No. 71,937. Published September 16, 1913.

94,245.—Dentifrice.—Robert Lich, Sutton, Neb.

Filed July 12, 1913. Serial No. 71,673. Published September 16, 1913.

94,248.—Menthol-Ice.—The Menthol-Ice Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kan.

Filed July 18, 1913. Serial No. 71,866. Published September 16, 1913.

94,253.—Toilet Preparation for Cleansing the Pores of the Skin.—Pearl M. Ribelin, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed July 14, 1913. Serial No. 71,689. Published September 16, 1913.

94,258.—Essential and Volatile Oils.—A. M. Todd Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Filed July 18, 1913. Serial No. 71,849. Published September 16, 1913.

94,266.—Certain Named Foods.—Bessire & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

Filed April 4, 1913. Serial No. 69,588. Published August 26, 1913.

94,268.—Dandruff-Remover and Hair-Renewer in a Liquid Form. Edward Wolfgang Brey, Woonsocket, R. I.

Filed April 19, 1913. Serial No. 69,914. Published September 23, 1913.

94,276.—Chemically-Refined Stearate of Zinc Free from Oleates.—Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed May 19, 1913. Serial No. 70,488. Published September 23, 1913.

94,279.—Ammonia Tooth-Powder, Writing Fluid and Bluing.—The Frederick H. Fok Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Filed February 24, 1913. Serial No. 68,683. Published September 23, 1913.

94,282.—Casein Calcium.—The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 22, 1913. Serial No. 71,883. Published September 23, 1913.

94,296.—Hair-Restorative.—Alice A. McGee, Glendale, Cal.

Filed May 27, 1913. Serial No. 70,695. Published September 23, 1913.

94,319.—Talcum Powder and Tooth Powder.—Peerless Drug Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed December 7, 1912. Serial No. 67,277. Published September 23, 1913.

94,326.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations. Wm. J. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed May 23, 1913. Serial No. 70,590. Published September 23, 1913.

94,337.—Caustic Soda and Soda-Ash.—The United Alkali Company, Limited, county of Lancaster and Liverpool, England.

Filed June 7, 1913. Serial No. 70,962. Published September 23, 1913.

94,374.—Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Powder, Talcum Powder, Face-Powder, Face-Creams, and Perfumery.—Hebe's Boudoir Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn.

Filed December 17, 1912. Serial No. 67,460. Published September 30, 1913.

94,387.—Alimentary Paste and Olive Oil. Antonio Magnano, Seattle, Wash.

Filed September 9, 1911. Serial No. 58,612. Published October 15, 1912.

94,388.—Talcum Powder, Sachet-Powder, Face Powder, Face-Cream, and Perfume. George S. McCreedy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed July 22, 1913. Serial No. 71,885. Published September 30, 1913.

94,410.—Hand Soap Paste Composed of Certain Named Ingredients. The Enos Adams Co., Bennington, Vt.

Filed July 5, 1913. Serial No. 71,525. Published September 23, 1913.

94,416.—Perfumery. Autran & Ardisson, Paris, France. Filed July 3, 1912. Serial No. 64,563. Published October 7, 1913.

94,420.—Preparation for Cleaning Certain Named Articles and Certain Polishes. Blyth & Platt, Limited, Watford, England.

Filed July 1, 1913. Serial No. 71,456. Published October 7, 1913.

94,424.—Toilet Soaps. Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 3, 1913. Serial No. 71,504. Published September 30, 1913.

94,425.—Detergent Preparation in Crystal Form. Chase-O Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed February 15, 1913. Serial No. 68,553. Published September 30, 1913.

94,449.—Soap Powder for Scouring and Cleaning Purposes. The Holbrook Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Filed May 13, 1912. Serial No. 63,517. Published October 7, 1913.

94,462.—Shampoo Preparations, Perfumes, Sachets, and Toilet Waters. James Macdonald, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 3, 1913. Serial No. 68,285. Published October 7, 1913.

94,483.—Cold Cream, Hair Tonic and Cough Mixtures. The Park Pharmacy, Fitchburg, Mass.

Filed August 27, 1912. Serial No. 65,445. Published October 7, 1913.

94,489.—Soap. Royal Tea Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed June 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,387. Published September 23, 1913.

94,490.—Cream for the Relief of Foot Troubles and Chafing. The B. A. Russell Pharmacal Company, Iliion, N. Y.

Filed April 10, 1912. Serial No. 62,823. Published February 4, 1913.

94,502.—Cleanser Compound and Metal Polish. Charles J. Stevenot, New York, N. Y.

Filed May 24, 1913. Serial No. 70,637. Published September 23, 1913.

## TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

6,400.—Kendall Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I. (Filed May 23, 1905. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since May 10, 1879.)—Soap powder.

47,690.—Kentucky Refining Company, Louisville, Ky. (Filed February 9, 1910. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since about May, 1897.)—Cottonseed oil.

63,618.—Jennevieve L. Wiley, Peoria, Ill. (Filed May 18, 1912. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since about November 1, 1910.)—Foot balm.

66,224.—Liquid Salol Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed October 10, 1912. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since 1900.)—An antiseptic and germicide compound.

66,267.—George & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed October 12, 1912. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since October, 1906.)—A compound composed of cotton-seed oil and oleo-stearin.

66,702.—Willis A. Wilkins, El Paso, Tex. (Filed November 5, 1912. Under ten-year proviso. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1890.)—A preparation for the treatment of diseases of the skin and scalp.

66,705.—B. W. McCandless Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed November 5, 1912. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since November 4, 1909.)—Toilet preparations, particularly nail gloss, shampoo preparations, hair tonic and dandruff remover, toilet tint, tooth powder, face powder and analgesic cerate.

68,384.—The Burton Remedy Company, McHenry, Ill. (Filed February 7, 1913. Under ten year proviso. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since the year 1893.)—Foot powder.

68,421.—Caswell Barrie, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 10, 1913. No claim is made herein to the word "Barrie." Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since January 2, 1913.)—Soaps.

- 69,239.—Ramsdell Drug Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed March 21, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since January 10, 1893.)—Shampoo cream.
- 69,281.—Maude Dickinson, Brighton, England. (Filed March 24, 1913. (Consists of the invented word "Dongor.") Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since about 1910.)—Disinfectants, insecticides, lotions for the hair, for preventing sunburn, and for insect bites; also for face cream and preparations for cleansing the teeth.
- 71,330.—Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York. (Filed June 24, 1913. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1898.)—Adeps-Lanæ cream, alkenna powder, almond meal, aromatic ozonizer, antiseptic washing water, aromatic vinegar, astringent for relaxed tissues, almond honey, cucumber lotion, bandoline, benzoin, bath essence, bath powder, bath vinegar, bath salts, brilliantine (liquid), brilliantine (pomade), bay rum, camphor ice, cocoa butter, cold cream, cologne water, cuticle acid, cuticle softener, complexion balm, cuticle ice, cuticle cream, cuticle powder, depilatory (liquid), depilatory (dry), depilatory (paste), disinfectant, eye lotion, eyebrow-pencil, face powder, face powder (liquid), face powder (pomade), face cream, face lotion, face bleach, freckle cream, foot ice, freckle lotion, foot cream, foot powder, frost bite lotion, frost bite salve, foot lotion, finishing cream, glove perfume powder, grease paint, hair pomade, hair whitener, hair powder, hair dye, hair color, hair bleach, hair oil, hair essence, hair tonic, hand whitener, hand lotion, hand salve, honey lotion, head lotion, hair waver, headache cologne, incense, lip pencil, lip pomade, lip rouge, massage cream, mouth tablets, mouth lotion, milk of cucumber, mutton tallow, refined and perfumed, menthol pencils, mouth and freckle lotion, mouth wash, non-alcoholic perfumes, nail polish, nail enamel, nail acid, nail bleach (powder) nail bleach (liquid) nail pomade, nail polish (cake), nail tint, non-greasy cream, nail rouge, nail powder, orange wood sticks, oatmeal powder, toilet paste, pomade perspiration powder, perspiration cream, perspiration liquid, powder papers, handkerchief perfume, body perfume, room perfume, perfume tablets, perfume pencils, rouge pomade, rouge (liquid), rouge (dry), rouge (paste), rice powder, cheek rouge, rouge leaves, strawberry cream, strawberry lotion, strawberry vinegar, skin and tissue builder, skin whitener, a lotion for use after shaving, non-greasy shaving cream, stick cosmetic, sachet powder, smelling salts, skin lotion, shampoo (powder), shampoo (liquid), synthetic perfumes, toilet water, toilet powder, talcum (liquid), talcum (dry), toilet cream, toilet cerate, toilet lotion, tooth powder, tooth paste, tooth wash, tooth cream, theatrical make-up, toilet vinegar, toilet borax, toilet glycerin, theatrical powder, theatrical cream, theatrical rouge, troche for the breath, vanishing cream, wrinkle eradicator, water softener.
- 71,469.—Howard W. Boynton, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 2, 1913. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since March, 1912.)—Washing powder.
- 71,471.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 2, 1913. Showing a facsimile of the signature "Alexander Barry." Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since June 20, 1913.)—Soaps.
- 71,535.—Edible Seed Oils Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 5, 1913. Consisting of the word "Antonia." Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since December 5, 1912.)—Cotton-seed oil.
- 71,536.—Edible Seed Oils Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 5, 1913. Consisting of the word "Amanda." Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since May 27, 1913.)—Cotton-seed oil.
- 71,718.—Achille Starace, New York, N. Y. Filed July 15, 1913. No claim being made to the words "Diano Marina." Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since December, 1903.)—Olive oil.
- 71,730.—Nicholas Burke Company, Ltd., New Orleans, La. (Filed July 16, 1913. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since December, 1912.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, etc.
- 71,884.—George S. McCreedy, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed July 22, 1913. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since July 17, 1913.)—A toilet soap.
- 71,990.—Arthur M. Leine, Honesdale, Pa. (Filed July 26, 1913. The trade-mark consists of the word "Van-Co." Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since September 1, 1911.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.
- 72,142.—Loretta B. Malloy, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed August 2, 1913. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since June 1, 1913.)—Toilet preparations, lotions, powder and cream for the face.
- 72,241.—The Arthur Chemical Company, New Haven, Conn. (Filed August 9, 1913. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since 1864.)—Soaps.
- 72,254.—Rockefeller Soap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed August 9, 1913. The picture shown being a likeness of Edgar Rockefeller. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since 1901.)—Laundry soap.
- 72,357.—Menthacol Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Filed August 15, 1913. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since January 13, 1913.)—A remedy for chapped hands, etc.
- 72,469.—Rebecca Ann Hopkins, Culver, Ore. (Filed August 21, 1913. The same being a portrait of myself. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1911.)—Hair tonic.
- 72,871.—Silicon Operating Company, Sheridan, Wyo. (Filed September 15, 1913. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since May 23, 1913. A material for cleaning and polishing metal, glass, enamel and porcelain, and for cleaning cloth and removing grease from the hands.
- 72,985.—The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn. Filed September 20, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published December 2, 1913. Claims use since on or about May, 1892.)—Toilet soap.
- 73,019.—Williams, Martin & Gray, Inc., Norfolk, Va. (Filed September 23, 1913. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since April 16, 1913.)—Perfumes and talcum powder.
- 73,119.—Mary E. Warner, Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 29, 1913. Published November 25, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1913.)—A preparation for beautifying the complexion.
- 73,260.—Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La. (Filed October 7, 1913. Published November 18, 1913. Claims use since February 3, 1912.)—Lip cream.
- 73,470.—Margrith Baumann, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 18, 1913. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1910.)—Hair tonic.
- 73,544.—Basil D'Emo, Chicago, Ill. (Filed October 22, 1913. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since October 1, 1913.)—Skin lotion and powder.
- 73,583.—Sarah M. Weldon, Dighton, Mass. (Filed October 23, 1913. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since September 26, 1913.)—A chemical preparation for the removal of hair.
- 73,609.—Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Filed October 25, 1913. Published December 9, 1913. Claims use since December 26, 1911.)—Flavoring extract for non-alcoholic beverages.

## DR. ALSBERG'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 247.)

this law. The first, known as the Sherley amendment, enacted August 23, 1912, deals with medicines branded with false and fraudulent statements concerning their effect on disease. To make this act rapidly effective, as many chemists as could be spared were transferred during the winter from food to drug work. These chemists, transferred to the laboratories in Washington, New York and Chicago, in a few months analyzed hundreds of these preparations. As a result of this work seizure of several of these preparations was recommended and the resulting cases were won by default. Even at this early date a vast improvement in the labeling of medicinal preparations has resulted. Such positive therapeutic claims as "a sure cure," "a reliable remedy," and the like are being replaced



on the labels by less misleading expressions, such as "will be found beneficial in" or "will relieve many of the symptoms of." Claims that preparations are cures for such serious diseases as tuberculosis or cancer do not appear on the labels as often as formerly.

Through the Secretary of the Treasury it has been possible to apply the Sherley Act to nearly all importations of drugs, so that false and fraudulent labels should soon disappear from imported medicinal products.

**NET WEIGHT ACT.**—The second amendment, the net weight act, enacted March 3, 1913, requires that all packages shipped in interstate commerce shall be plainly and conspicuously marked to show the quantity of the contents. Although this act went into effect immediately, it provides that no penalties shall be imposed for 18 months from the date of the enactment. The equitable enforcement of this act, apparently so simple, is actually very complex. Shrinkage, variations of containers, and errors in weighing, measuring and counting by hand or by machinery must be studied for a vast variety of products. The gathering of this information devolves upon the Bureau of Chemistry. Many of the investigations show that manufacturers endeavor to furnish full-weight products, but that there are practical difficulties which cause variations in the weight of individual packages. Moreover, for the study of shrinkage, experimental shipments of a large variety of goods to various points in different climates are being made to detect changes in weight and bulk due to variations in temperature and humidity. At the same time the normal water content of foods is being investigated, a most important matter if the law is to be enforced intelligently. Though a vast amount of material is being accumulated in this way, it will be some years before all the necessary facts have been ascertained for all products.

**INSPECTION.**—The number of inspectors has been increased from 41 to 44. They have collected approximately 10,000 samples for examination, in addition to many other samples secured for information, and have visited several thousand manufacturing establishments to note violations.

A general policy of concentration has been inaugurated to insure greater efficiency. The inspectors have been grouped in the larger centers, as far as practicable, and now cover their territory by traveling from these centers. As a result the work is more effectively systematized and the necessary clerical work can be done by clerks, so that the inspectors are free to spend nearly all of their time in the field. Thus the stations at Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla., were abandoned and new headquarters for that section created at Dallas, Tex.

**BRANCH LABORATORIES.**—There are now 21 branch laboratories since, in accordance with the policy of concentration, the one at Galveston, Tex., has recently been closed. The Territorial legislature is contributing to the support of the laboratory at Hawaii. The work of these laboratories is mainly to hold hearings for manufacturers in their territory who have been cited under the act, to examine samples assigned to them, and, when called upon, to assist the local district attorney. Often they are directed to gather technical information concerning some industry in their territory. This year they have made extensive investigations, necessitated by the enactment of the net weight act.

**OLIVE OIL.**—During the last six months of the fiscal year the source and quality of a large number of samples

of olive oil have been investigated. As a result of this examination it is believed that in some instances olive oil is intentionally misbranded by the shippers. The fine distinction between various grades of olive oil dependent on the places of production, which, as in the case of wines, is of much importance to the trade where it is determinable by the senses, has not been taken up by the department.

#### INVESTIGATIONAL.

**CITRUS FRUIT BY-PRODUCTS.**—The study of the utilization of waste oranges and lemons is approaching completion. The experimental work on the manufacture of citric acid from lemon juice is practically complete. It has been found that the fruit which has heretofore been discarded will yield from 15 to 60 pounds of citric acid per ton. The citric acid, at the prevailing market price of 35 to 45 cents a pound, renders these culls worth from \$5 to \$25 a ton. Special endeavor to devise methods for the recovery of the essential oil in quantity from both oranges and lemons has resulted in a method by which 60 per cent. of the oil present can be recovered. A yield as high as 6¼ pounds of essential oil of orange or lemon has been obtained from a ton of fruit. These citrus oils have a market value of \$2.50 to \$5 a pound. The gross maximum income a ton from the best quality of culls by methods thus far devised would therefore approximate \$45. The laboratory has been open for inspection to citrus growers and to others interested in this work. Several companies are considering the manufacture of these by-products.

**CONDIMENTS.**—The results of the examination of a large number of samples of pepper showed that the requirements in the standards given in Circular 19, Office of the Secretary, in regard to sand in pod peppers are too low for the commercial product imported at the present time into the United States.

The proper conditions for detecting charlock, a common weed seed, in ground mustard and prepared mustard by chloral hydrate solution have been determined. Information has been collected concerning the occurrence of charlock in grain fields, the separation of the seed from grain, and the utilization of the seed for the production of oil and the practice of using ground charlock as an adulterant of mustard preparations.

Information furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry indicated that a great many of the spices used by meat and sausage packing establishments were adulterated or misbranded. This prompted a general investigation of the subject by the inspectors and the collection of a great many samples for technical examination.

**COAL-TAR DYES.**—Special attention has been paid to amaranth, orange I, ponceau 3 R, and naphthol yellow S. A number of quantitative tests for individual coloring matters in food have been devised.

#### Protests on Soap Powder and Talc.

No. 34,103.—Soap Powder.—Chemical Mixture.—Protest of J. MacPherson (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. So-called "Sapon powder," classified as a chemical mixture under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1909, was held dutiable under the provision for all other soaps not specially provided for (par. 69).

No. 34,191.—Sawed Talc.—Protest of C. B. Chrystal (New York). Opinion by Hay, G. A. Sawed talc classified as French chalk under paragraph 13, tariff act of 1909, was held dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article (par. 480), on the authority of *American Lava Co. v. United States*.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### AFRICA.

**TRIPOLI OLIVE CROP.**—Consul John Q. Wood, Tripoli, reports that the gathering of the 1913 crop of olives has practically been completed and it is reported the most promising for many years. It is estimated that there will be about 881,900 pounds of edible and 1,328,000 pounds of industrial oil; the latter is used wholly for making soap, even with this large crop there will not be sufficient to satisfy the local demand.

### BELGIUM.

**PERFUMERY.**—Consul General Diederich, at Antwerp, reports that in 1912 perfumery valued at \$9,807 was exported from his district to the Philippines as against \$8,182 in 1911.

### CHINA.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—Consul General G. E. Anderson, at Hong Kong, reports that essential oil shipments from that port greatly increased, especially to the United States, in the first three months of this year. Cassia oil, \$21.286, a gain of \$1.244; aniseed oil, \$56.748, a gain of \$46.500. He says: "In essential oils there has been some wild fluctuation, due largely to local speculation. Aniseed oil during the opening months of the year was low in price, and there was a large movement in it as a consequence. Prices have advanced about 10 per cent. The cassia-oil market has remained fairly steady at about 8 per cent. below last year's quotations."

### DUTCH WEST INDIES.

**PERFUMERY IMPORTS.**—In 1911, Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao imported \$17,692 worth of perfumery and \$9,991 of soap.

### FRANCE.

**ORRIS ROOT.**—The high prices of last year had a good effect, but unfortunately the condition will not be realized until the orris roots then planted will have been gathered. It takes about two years before the roots are large enough to be of any value, so there is some hope in the crop of 1915. For the present high prices are likely to continue.

**PARCEL POST.**—Consul Walter H. Schulz, at Nantes, says that the parcel post convention between France and the United States suggests the mutual advantages to be derived in the light-parcels trade between these two countries. It is not improbable that the new American tariff will prove an added stimulant, as that law seems to meet with considerable favor in this section, and is interpreted here as a desire upon the part of the United States to establish more reciprocal trade relations with the world.

**OLIVE CROP.**—According to a statement issued by the Inspector Director of the French Service de l'Oléiculture, the 1913-14 olive crop in France is not likely to exceed one-third of a normal crop. It is believed, however, that the quality of the oil will be excellent. In Tunis the crop promises to be about half the normal size.

**LAVENDER CULTURE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.**—Vice Consul General Paul H. Cram, Marseille, reports that owing to the continuous rise in the price of lavender oil, the acreage devoted to the cultivation of lavender flowers in the Marseille consular district has increased considerably. Formerly the price of lavender oil varied between 10 and 12 francs per kilo (\$0.87 to \$1.05 per avoirdupois pound). A larger demand, particularly from Germany, caused the price to advance successively to 20 francs (\$1.75 per pound) in 1904, 32 francs (\$2.80 per pound) in 1905-6, and finally to 40 francs (\$3.50 per pound) in 1912.

The fact that barren soils, unproductive for other purposes, may be successfully utilized renders this industry particularly attractive to the farmers in this part of France. Thin, rocky soils, well exposed to the sun, situated at an

altitude of 1,312 to 3,937 feet are best adapted for this purpose. Suitable soils at lower altitudes, unless properly fertilized, seldom give satisfactory results. Experience shows that flowers cultivated at altitudes of 2,953 feet produce the best oil.

**PLANTING AND DISTILLATION.**—Young shoots or seed may be used for planting. In the former case the planting may take place in either the autumn or spring. If the field is at a high altitude, it is preferable to plant in the spring in order to avoid the heavy frosts. If the ground is sown with seed, it is advisable to plant in the autumn, unless the winters are severe. The plants are set out 60 centimeters (23.62 inches) from one another, in rows 1 meter (3.28 feet) apart. The ground between the rows may be advantageously utilized for the cultivation of truffles.

The flowers are gathered during August. In the Department of the Vaucluse, where about 4,000 hectares (9,884 acres) are under cultivation, the gatherers receive 7 francs (\$1.35) per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), which represents somewhat less than one day's work. The blossoms are never picked when wet, owing to the fact that in this state they produce an inferior grade of oil.

Immediately after the flowers have been gathered, they are placed in a cylinder pierced with holes, which in turn is placed in a boiler the diameter of which is only slightly greater than that of the cylinder. In the boiler is a tripod upon which the cylinder rests. Water is introduced to a level with the top of the tripod, and the steam therefrom passes into the cylinder containing the flowers, and thence into a serpentine pipe, where it is condensed.

**COST, PRODUCTION, AND RECEIPTS.**—The director of the bureau of agriculture in the Department of the Vaucluse estimates the cost, production, and receipts for 1 hectare (2.47 acres) of lavender flowers as follows:

**Expenses.**—First year—labor for preparation of soil, \$11.58; fertilizers, \$15.83; hoeing, weeding, etc., \$2.70; spreading fertilizer, \$0.97; planting, \$5.40; 16,600 plants at \$9.65 per thousand, \$160.19; total, \$196.67. When plants have attained normal production—labor, \$2.90; fertilizers, \$15.82; gathering flowers (on the basis of an 11,000-pound crop), \$67.55; distillation (on same basis), \$9.65; total \$95.92.

**Production.**—Second year—flowers 4,409 pounds, oil 30.86 pounds; third year—flowers 7,716 pounds, oil 54.01 pounds; fourth and fifth years (each)—flowers 11,023 pounds, oil 77.16 pounds.

**Receipts during fourth and fifth years.**—Oil (77.16 pounds at about \$2.63 per pound), \$202.65; cattle litter (6,614 pounds at \$0.0875 per 100 pounds), \$5.79; total, \$208.44 per year.

### GREECE.

**OLIVE OIL.**—Vice Consul General Bernard Melissinos, of Athens, reports that the Grecian olive-oil output for 1913 is estimated at 58,200,000 oles (ole = 0.3513 gallon), as compared with 68,000,000 in 1911.

### INDIA.

**OIL.**—The India production of coconut oil in 1912 aggregated 2,165,103 gallons, valued at \$1,317,907. In the Madras district the production is estimated at 2,120,645 gallons, valued at \$1,286,630. It is reported that efforts are being made in several parts of India to produce a substitute for coconut oil.

### ITALY.

**NEW LEMON CROP.**—Consul Alexander W. Weddell, Catania, reports that from interviews with local growers and shippers it would appear that the present lemon crop in the coast region of eastern Sicily will be about one-third

(Continued on page 264.)

# PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices. For small orders the prices will be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$4.00	Lemon .....	3.10	<b>BEANS.</b>	
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Lemongrass .....	1.40	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	2.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed .....	4.00	" " Para .....	
" Sweet True .....	.65	" distilled .....	.85	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.50-5.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe .....	3.30	" " Cut..	3.25-3.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon .....	3.50-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti .....	2.20
Anise .....	1.70	" artificial .....	1.50	<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
" Lead free .....	1.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	Ambergris, black .....	(oz.) 15.00-20.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale .....	30.00-40.00	gray .....	25.00-27.50
Bay .....	2.75	" artificial .....	12.00-17.00	Civet, horns .....	" 2.00-2.30
Bergamot, 35%-36% .....	6.50	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated.....	.04½-.06
Birch (Sweet) .....	1.75	Opoponax .....	7.00	Cologne Spirit .....	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Orange, bitter .....	3.50	Cumarin .....	3.25
Cade .....	.20	" sweet .....	3.40	Heliotropine .....	1.60
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum .....	40-60	Menthol .....	3.50
Camphor .....	.14	Orris Root, concrete... (oz.)	3.50-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods..... (oz.)	10.00
Caraway Seed .....	1.20	" " absolute... (oz.)	28.50-32.00	" grain .....	15.00
Cardamom .....	28.00	Patchouly .....	3.50-4.00	" Tonquin, pods... "	13.75-15.00
Carvol .....	2.00	Pennyroyal .....	1.10	" grains... "	24.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Peppermint .....	3.75-4.10	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
" Lead free .....	1.00	Petit Grain, South American.	3.85	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.14
" Redistilled .....	.50	Pimento .....	1.75	Orris Root, powdered and	
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	Rose .....	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	granulated .....	.18
" Wood .....	.16	Rosemary, French .....	.80	Talc, Italian .....	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-14.00	" Spanish .....	.50	" French .....	25.00-30.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.48	Rue .....	3.00	" Domestic .....	15.00-25.00
Citronella, Java .....	1.25	Safrol .....	.40	Terpineol .....	.30
Cloves .....	1.10	Sandalwood, East India.....	5.25-5.50	Thymol .....	2.00
Copaiba .....	1.05	" West India.....	1.60	Vanillin .....	(oz.) 33-36
Coriander .....	6.00-9.00	Sassafras, artificial.....	.30	<b>SOAP MATERIALS.</b>	
Croton .....	1.10	" natural .....	.65	Cocoanut oil, Cochin, 12@13c.; Cey-	
Cubebs .....	3.10	Savin .....	1.60	lon, 10½c.	
Erigeron .....	2.00	Spearmint .....	4.00	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 42@	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Spruce .....	.50	42½c. gal.; refined, 7@8c. lb.	
Fennel, Sweet .....	1.60	Tansy .....	4.50	Grease, brown, 4¼@5¼c.; yellow,	
Geranium, African .....	7.50	Thyme, red .....	1.10	5¼@6¼c.; white, 6¼@7¼c.	
" Bourbon .....	7.00	" white .....	1.30	Olive oil, denatured, 83@85c.	
" Turkish .....	3.25	Vetivert, Bourbon .....	10.00	" " foots, prime, 7¼@8c.	
Ginger .....	6.50	" Indian .....	30.00-40.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 7½c.; red, prime,	
Gingergrass .....	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.30-.32	6¾@7c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine .....	4.25-4.50	Peanut, 6¼@7¼c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect...	1.00	Wormwood .....	4.75	Rosin, water white, \$7.25@7.50.	
Kananga, Java .....	3.75	Ylang-Ylang .....	30.00-40.00	Soya Bean oil, 6¼c.	
Lavender, English .....	12.00			Tallow, city, 6¾c. (hhd.).	
" Cultivated .....	8.00			Chemicals, borax, 3¼@4¼c.; caustic	
" Fleurs .....	3.50-3.75			soda, 60 p. c., \$1.60.	
" (Spike) .....	1.10-1.25				

## DOMESTIC MARKET.

With regard to the inclusion of the duty in market quotations on those essential oils formerly free, a curious situation exists. Buyers of small quantities, who are old customers, can probably get ex-duty prices, while large orders and for future deliveries the duty is added. This state of affairs is, of course, only temporary and in a month or so the duty will be uniformly added.

The demand for Messina oils is light and this with the near shipments of new oil has served to lower the spot market.

## BEANS.

Regarding Mexican beans all kinds of reports find currency; but the principal thing the consuming manufacturer wants to know is "Should I buy at present prices or wait

and see?" Political conditions make one man's estimate as good as another's and buyers must therefore do their own thinking.

Bourbon beans are firmly held because, naturally, the holders expect better prices. Old stocks are very low and the "syndicate" will, of course, try to control the new crop.

Tahiti beans have declined slightly.

## Patent for Separating Fats.

FATS AND OILS; PROCESS FOR SEPARATING SAPONIFIABLE AND UNSAPONIFIABLE.—C. Stiepel. Fr. Pat. 439,858.

THE saponifiable portion of e. g. a waste fat is saponified as completely as possible, and the mixture distilled in a current of superheated steam or a superheated inert liquid such as petroleum spirit or carbon tetrachloride, to remove the unsaponifiable oil.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 262.)

ahead of last season, that of 1912-13. Owing to the excessively dry weather of the summer the appearance of the fruit this year is below the average; the quality, however, is excellent. Heavy shipments to America will begin in December and should continue through January. Several large shipments have been made to Russia. Owing to a reported shortage in the American market causing a hurried movement to that country, the fruit shipped until now to the United States has been inferior in quality to that which may be expected later.

## PANAMA.

TRADE.—Consul General Snyder, at Panama, furnishes the following 1912 import figures: Olive oil, from United States, \$60,000; from France, \$7,500. Soap, common, from United States, \$101,000; from United Kingdom, \$50,000. Soap, fine, from United States, \$3,900; from United Kingdom, \$600.

## SPAIN.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul Charles S. Winans, Seville, November 22, says: All reports concerning the harvest of olives for oil making in this section agree that it is excellent in quality and in yield. Although heavy rains during the last 30 days retarded the gathering of the fruit they undoubtedly improved its size and general condition. At present the harvesting of the olives is in progress and the oil mills have opened their doors. The local market is preparing for the reception of the new oil, which is now quoted at prices lower than those actually paid last year for oil not of first quality. All prices have apparently a downward tendency.

## MACHINE FOR DIE-PRESSING BAR SOAP.

By means of an apparatus for the die pressing of bar soap (Ger. Pat. 254,988, R. Wanitscheck, Krammel, near Aussig), the liquid soap can be delivered direct from the pan into the bar moulding device where it is, at the same time, stamped with any desired design or inscription. Fig. 1 is a vertical section through the machine as a whole, Fig. 2 a section through one of the press plungers, Fig. 3 the same plunger opened, and Fig. 4 a plan of the cutting box.

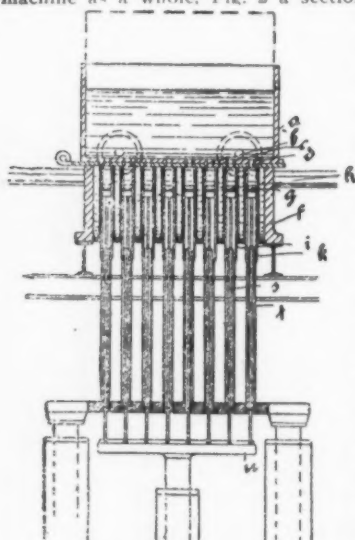


Fig. 1

tank. Plungers, *i, k, &c.* (Figs. 2 and 3) traverse the pipes, *g, h, &c.*, being operated by hydraulic power. The two metal bars, *l, m*, bearing the design, *&c.*, to be impressed on the soap bars, are hinged at the bottom and are provided

with springs, *n, o*, which force them apart (Fig. 3) as soon as the plungers issue from the pipes, *g, h, &c.* Other plungers, *s, t, &c.*, which occupy the space inside the bars, *l, m*, are guided in grooves in the plungers *i, k*, and are adapted to be pushed upward by hydraulic pressure applied to a press head, *u*, whilst the outer plungers are mounted on a press head, *v*. The cutting box, *w* (Fig. 4) is surrounded by a frame, *x*, carrying the cutting wires, *y, z, &c.*, and the bars of soap are cut up into tablets by moving this frame to and fro by means of a hand wheel.

To work the device, the soap tank, *a*, is filled with liquid soap and moved into position over the moulding box, *f*, the holes in the tank bottom being, of course, closed. The plungers, *i, k, &c.*, are pushed into the pipes in the moulding box in such a way that the plungers, *s, t, &c.*, are



Fig. 2.

in their uppermost position, and close the holes in the soap tank when the slides, *e*, are drawn out. The plungers, *s, t, &c.*, are next lowered by hydraulic power and thus exert a suction effect on the soap, so that the pipes, *g, h, &c.*, become filled with this latter. In about fifteen minutes the soap will have solidified in the pipes, and the bars will take the impression of the designs, *&c.*, on the pattern bars, *l, m*. While this is going on, the soap tank is removed to another moulding box and machine



Fig. 3.

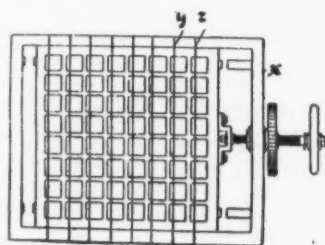


Fig. 4.

of the same kind, where the operation of filling the moulds is repeated. Meanwhile the cutting box (Fig. 4) is run into position over the moulding machine, and the plungers, *i, k*, are pushed up, whereupon the pattern bars, *l, m*, spring apart in the free space between the moulding box and cutting box, and the bars of soap are pushed up into the latter by means of the inner plungers, *s, t, &c.*, the cutting wires being moved out of the way. By turning the hand wheel a little the wires are drawn into the soap for a short distance and hold the bars firmly while the cutting box is moved away, which done the cutting operation is continued and finished. On the plungers being lowered again and the soap tank returned into position above the moulding box, the series of operations is repeated.

## Separating Odorous Substances.

*Separating [odorous] substances; Method of —.* F. Ecaubert, New York. U. S. Pat. 1,046,568.

A method of transferring an odor from a material holding it to another material consists in mixing the odorous material with a substance having a greater attraction for the odor, a different specific gravity, and a lower melting point, exposing the mixture in liquid form and substantially constant mass to the action of centrifugal force, and cooling the mixture while separation is taking place to a temperature intermediate between the melting points of the materials until the material to be treated solidifies, leaving the odor-attracting material in liquid form.

## A Sweat Decomposing Soap.

*Soap; Process for the manufacture of a sweat-decomposing —.* A. Pfeffer, Bochum, Germany. Eng. Pat. 584.

To ordinary soap there is added a mixture of boric acid, chromic acid (crystallized), sodium chloride, salicylic acid (free of lead), alcohol, chromium acetate solution, cocoanut oil, caustic soda, caustic potash solution, and salt water.



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